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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume IX—Number 1

FIRST QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1938

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

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Classification of Offenses.

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and part II offense classifications.

Extent of Reporting Area.

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the first 3 months of 1938. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed are estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants, and, accordingly, for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	983	880	89.5	60,281,688	58,074,866	96.3
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	104	98	94.2	6,980,407	6,576,274	94.2
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	191	172	90.1	6,638,544	5,981,556	90.1
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	594	516	86.9	9,116,925	7,971,224	87.4

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,462 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 7,422,160. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

The growth in the crime reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for the first 3 months of 1932–38:

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1932	1,476	49,368,231	1936	2,111	63,766,619
1933	1,561	53,295,629	1937	2,166	64,196,843
1934	1,593	61,715,079	1938	2,342	65,497,026
1935	1,833	62,304,616			

The foregoing comparison shows that during the first 3 months of 1938 there was an increase of 176 cities as compared with the corresponding period of 1937, the population represented by those cities being 1,300,183.

In addition to the 2,342 city and village police departments which submitted crime reports during the first 3 months of 1938, one or more reports were received during that period from 1,210 sheriffs and State police units and from 8 agencies in territories and possessions of the United States. This makes a grand total of 3,560 agencies contributing crime reports during 1938.

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

There is presented in table 1 the number of offenses reported as committed during the first 3 months of 1938 by the police departments of 1,885 cities with an aggregate population of 61,392,571. The data are also presented in the form of crime rates for cities divided according to size in order that interested persons may readily compare the crime rates of their communities with the average figures for cities of approximately the same size.

It is observed that, in line with similar compilations published in prior years, there is a tendency for larger cities to report higher crime rates than the smaller communities.

More than one-half (53.9 percent) of the crimes committed were larcenies and nearly one-fourth (24.5 percent) constituted offenses of burglary. The amount of each type of crime is indicated in the following percentage distribution:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total	378.2	100.0	Robbery	17.9	4.7
			Aggravated assault	10.2	2.7
Larceny	203.8	53.9	Rape	2.0	.5
Burglary	92.8	24.5	Murder	1.3	.4
Auto theft	49.0	13.0	Manslaughter	1.2	.3

More detailed information concerning the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen may be found in tables 5–7.

Most of the police departments forwarding crime reports to the FBI divided offenses of larceny into two groups, those in which the value of the property stolen was $50 or more, and those in which the value was less than $50. There is presented below a separate compilation of that information as reported by 86 police departments of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants:

Population group	Larceny—theft		Population group	Larceny—theft	
	$50 and over in value	Under $50 in value		$50 and over in value	Under $50 in value
31 cities over 250,000; total population, 19,643,700:			55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,586,612:		
Number of offenses known	5,730	37,304	Number of offenses known	1,687	16,207
Rate per 100,000	29.2	189.9	Rate per 100,000	22.2	213.6

There were 60,928 larcenies classified according to the value of the property involved, and the preceding figures reveal that 7,417 (12.2 percent) were cases in which the value of the property exceeded $50.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1938; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,375,600:								
Number of offenses known	392	[1] 424	753	7,207	3,068	[2] 22,635	[2] 48,892	[2] 13,434
Rate per 100,000	1.3	1.5	2.6	24.5	10.4	101.9	220.0	60.5
GROUP II								
57 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,850,312:								
Number of offenses known	144	[3] 99	103	1,322	[3] 1,000	8,564	18,474	4,388
Rate per 100,000	1.8	1.3	1.3	16.8	12.9	109.1	235.3	55.9
GROUP III								
89 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,025,944:								
Number of offenses known	90	57	96	948	745	6,124	13,662	2,943
Rate per 100,000	1.5	0.9	1.6	15.7	12.4	101.6	226.7	48.8
GROUP IV								
154 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,348,039:								
Number of offenses known	53	42	62	547	490	4,861	11,340	2,352
Rate per 100,000	1.0	0.8	1.2	10.2	9.2	90.9	212.0	44.0
GROUP V								
454 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,041,694:								
Number of offenses known	72	29	114	571	554	4,673	11,538	2,139
Rate per 100,000	1.0	0.4	1.6	8.1	7.9	66.4	163.9	30.4
GROUP VI								
1,095 cities under 10,000; total population, 5,750,982:								
Number of offenses known	72	39	116	397	402	3,462	6,657	1,330
Rate per 100,000	1.3	0.7	2.0	6.9	7.0	60.2	115.8	23.1
Total 1,885 cities; total population, 61,392,571:								
Number of offenses known	823	[4] 690	1,244	10,992	[5] 6,259	[6] 50,319	[6] 110,563	[6] 26,586
Rate per 100,000	1.3	1.2	2.0	17.9	10.2	92.8	203.8	49.0

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 27,647,400.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 35 cities with a total population of 22,221,300.

[3] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence and aggravated assault are based on reports of 56 cities with a total population of 7,726,812.

[4] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,882 cities with a total population of 59,540,871.

[5] The number of offenses and rate for aggravated assault are based on reports of 1,884 cities with a total population of 61,269,071.

[6] The number of offenses and rate for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 1,884 cities with a total population of 54,238,271.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–38.

Annual variations in the number of crimes committed during the first quarters of the years 1931–38 are presented in table 2. The data are based on reports received from 68 cities representing a total population of 19,063,102. Robbery, burglary, and larceny offenses disclose an increase as compared with 1937. Auto theft was the only offense against property which reflects a decrease in 1938.

The data shown in table 2 are also presented in figure 1.

TABLE 2.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 68 cities over 100,000 in population, January to March, inclusive, 1931–38*

[Total population, 19,063,102, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	357	352	276	5,694	2,213	17,520	36,612	21,560
1932	363	303	286	5,234	1,953	19,213	36,556	18,492
1933	380	229	305	5,168	2,278	19,093	38,711	16,993
1934	315	315	301	3,946	2,146	18,671	39,724	14,077
1935	343	226	336	3,657	2,145	18,571	40,683	14,474
1936	295	181	311	3,138	2,182	16,097	36,963	11,471
1937	321	287	403	3,580	2,257	17,224	42,117	12,671
1938	300	196	402	3,965	2,070	18,551	45,169	11,061
Daily average:								
1931	4.0	3.9	3.1	63.3	24.6	194.7	406.8	239.6
1932	4.0	3.3	3.1	57.5	21.5	211.1	401.7	203.2
1933	4.2	2.5	3.4	57.4	25.3	212.1	430.1	188.8
1934	3.5	3.5	3.3	43.8	23.8	207.5	441.4	156.4
1935	3.8	2.5	3.7	40.6	23.8	206.3	452.0	160.8
1936	3.2	2.0	3.4	34.5	24.0	176.9	406.2	126.1
1937	3.6	3.2	4.5	39.8	25.1	191.4	468.0	140.8
1938	3.3	2.2	4.5	44.1	23.0	206.1	501.9	122.9

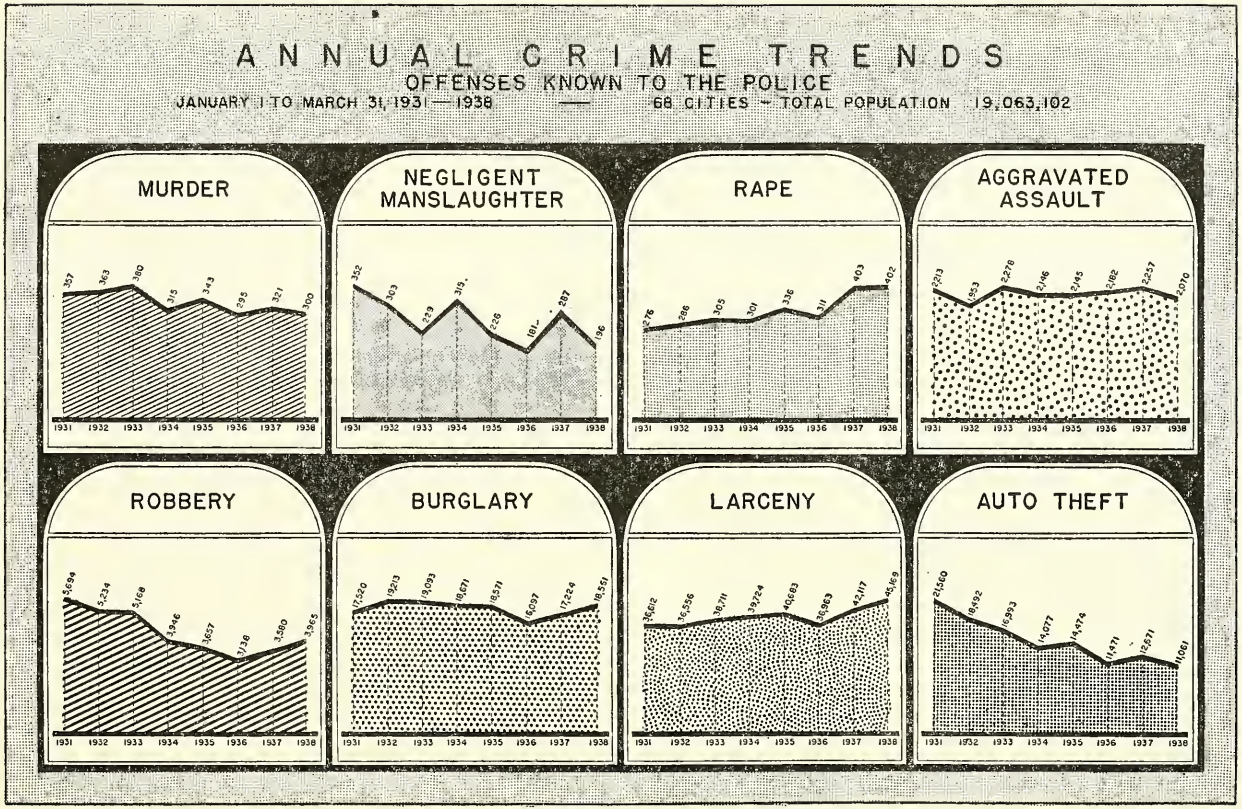
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1931 — 1938
68 CITIES - TOTAL POPULATION 19,063,102
MURDER
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
RAPE
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
ROBBERY
BURGLARY
LARCENY
AUTO THEFT
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

FIGURE 1.

Data for Individual Cities With More than 100,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the first quarter of 1938 is shown in table 3. The compilation has been limited to the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in table 1 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

With reference to the possibility of comparing the amount of crime in one city with the amount of reported crime in other individual communities, it is suggested that such comparisons be made with a great deal of caution, because differences in the figures may be due to a great variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community: The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race; the economic status and activities of the population; climate; educational, recreational, and religious facilities; the number of police employees per unit of population; the standards governing appointments to the police force; the policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts; the attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems. Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It should be noted that it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

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TABLE 3.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1938, cities over 100,000 in population*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	2	49	31	323	53	302	142
Albany, N. Y		7	10	36	18	129	45
Atlanta, Ga	18	151	91	780	191	1,265	355
Baltimore, Md	14	223	170	768	225	875	626
Birmingham, Ala	28	51	22	428	101	364	152
Boston, Mass		127	33	272	190	668	746
Bridgeport, Conn		6		177	30	177	86
Buffalo, N. Y	2	42	50	239	107	426	169
Cambridge, Mass		13	1	111	16	133	97
Camden, N. J	2	11	12	10	47	60	17
Canton, Ohio	1	32	8	130	(1)	214	29
Chattanooga, Tenn	10	35	(2)	156	9	318	60
Chicago, Ill	51	2,222	310	3,649	844	2,680	731
Cincinnati, Ohio	10	156	66	711	211	1,487	207
Cleveland, Ohio	18	464	31	694	65	2,882	475
Columbus, Ohio	4	135	15	716	169	856	227
Dallas, Tex	13	38	51	449	42	1,996	150
Dayton, Ohio	5	46	13	188	19	673	151
Denver, Colo	2	70	10	266	76	453	151
Des Moines, Iowa		12	7	92	36	320	98
Detroit, Mich	13	418	168	1,614	218	5,116	725
Duluth, Minn		12		28	23	290	45
Elizabeth, N. J	3	12	3	85	23	170	45
El Paso, Tex		31	12	213	23	466	54
Erie, Pa		15	7	78	13	60	60
Evansville, Ind	5	9	4	106	3	274	139
Fall River, Mass	1	5		169	6	77	27
Flint, Mich		55	32	171	45	536	112
Fort Wayne, Ind		12	3	109	19	417	126
Fort Worth, Tex	14	25	5	240	19	800	77
Gary, Ind	4	27	33	68	10	118	33
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	27	4	177	16	422	76
Hartford, Conn	1	2	9	257	39	392	104
Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii	3	12	5	215	27	386	54
Houston, Tex	13	69	44	554	78	1,685	317
Indianapolis, Ind	7	174	97	635	455	929	313
Jacksonville, Fla	5	35	43	246	172	727	124
Kansas City, Kans	5	37	13	167	20	222	27
Kansas City, Mo	8	176	19	341	(1)	590	139
Knoxville, Tenn	2	18	5	107	37	208	61
Long Beach, Calif		33	9	315	56	611	162
Los Angeles, Calif	13	468	116	2,318	1,114	3,992	2,246
Louisville, Ky	10	123	99	833	229	746	242
Lowell, Mass		1	2	88	7	74	25
Lynn, Mass		12	1	106	20	195	38
Memphis, Tenn	12	105	195	352	33	356	94
Miami, Fla	8	100	222	287	144	570	117
Milwaukee, Wis		10	11	147	50	945	138
Minneapolis, Minn	1	74	22	408	137	708	335
Nashville, Tenn	15	42	76	154	(1)	363	230
Newark, N. J	1	91	113	278	118	972	371
New Bedford, Mass		13	3	153	19	239	37
New Haven, Conn	1	10	4	233	36	235	77
New Orleans, La	21	28	80	175	60	193	165
New York, N. Y	66	347	682	891	(2)	(2)	1,603
Norfolk, Va	9	52	35	256	19	399	179
Oakland, Calif	1	81	24	530	67	969	183
Oklahoma City, Okla	9	69	52	288	16	804	71
Omaha, Nebr	2	14	13	38	12	131	84
Paterson, N. J	3	16	8	165	21	49	28
Peoria, Ill		5	3	22	3	21	54
Philadelphia, Pa	26	274	171	556	195	556	836
Pittsburgh, Pa	6	196	55	549	131	351	558
Portland, Oreg	2	73	17	668	226	1,358	243
Providence, R. I		11	7	121	23	133	74
Reading, Pa		5	12	107	23	168	30
Richmond, Va	6	68	96	393	108	1,041	170
Rochester, N. Y	1	15	8	180	30	319	83
St. Louis, Mo	10	188	37	444	(1)	2,683	366
St. Paul, Minn		37	5	206	44	293	124
Salt Lake City, Utah	3	15	5	169	10	328	124
San Antonio, Tex	9	70	52	424	63	445	152
San Diego, Calif	4	26	3	147	16	241	101
San Francisco, Calif	3	157	90	722	(1)	2,103	846
Scranton, Pa	1	9	14	106	16	140	75

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Not reported.

TABLE 3.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1938, cities over 100,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Seattle, Wash.	5	60	21	803	73	910	349
Somerville, Mass.		6		23	13	36	35
South Bend, Ind.		26		97	15	86	45
Spokane, Wash.		19	18	237	91	446	40
Springfield, Mass.		4	3	93	17	202	71
Syracuse, N. Y.		10	1	136	19	187	108
Tacoma, Wash.		8		83	12	243	54
Tampa, Fla.	2	11	25	85	40	212	30
Toledo, Ohio	2	107	20	322	97	1,030	271
Trenton, N. J.		10	19	160	28	231	30
Tulsa, Okla.	4	84	35	307	57	604	78
Utica, N. Y.		6	1	51	23	156	33
Washington, D. C.	12	197	90	584	209	1,840	441
Waterbury, Conn.		5		61	12	74	45
Wichita, Kans.		4	5	119	15	382	20
Wilmington, Del.	1	5	16	137	34	202	49
Worcester, Mass.	3	10	23	133	53	58	140
Yonkers, N. Y.		1	7	45	7	91	60
Youngstown, Ohio	2	69	13	228	19	319	103

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

In table 4 available data are shown concerning the number of offenses known to law-enforcement agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States for the first 3 months of 1938.

The table includes reports from Honolulu County, Territory of Hawaii, the Canal Zone, and Puerto Rico. The figures are based on both urban and rural areas and the population figures from the 1930 decennial census are indicated in the table.

Offense data for the city of Honolulu are shown in table 3.

TABLE 4.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to March, inclusive, 1938*

[Population figures from Federal census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Over $50	Under $50	
Hawaii: Honolulu County, population, 65,341; number of offenses known				1	2	38	4	67	10
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 39,367; number of offenses known		1		1		21	5	78	7
Puerto Rico: Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known	63	33	22	8	406	258	21	848	13

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

In tables 5–7 there are presented the more detailed data compiled from supplementary offense reports received from the police departments of 36 cities with an aggregate population of 13,373,841. The period covered is the first quarter of 1938.

Table 5 reveals that nearly one-half of the rapes reported were forcible in nature. Of the 4,174 robberies reported, 2,220 (53.2 percent) were committed on city highways, and 1,703 (40.8 percent) were robberies of commercial establishments.

The 36 police departments represented in the tabulation reported 14,375 burglaries, almost one-half of which were committed in dwelling houses. With reference to the time of day the burglaries were perpetrated, it is shown that 77 percent were committed during the night, and 23 percent during the daytime. With reference to residences, however, the proportion of daytime burglaries was larger, amounting to 37 percent.

The figures for larceny disclose that 13.5 percent were cases in which the property stolen exceeded $50 in value. In 64.4 percent of the cases the value of the property stolen was from $5 to $50, and was less than $5 in the remaining 22.1 percent of the larcenies. The tabulation also reflects that 1.1 percent of the thefts were cases of pocket-picking and that 3.9 percent were instances of purse-snatching.

TABLE 5.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to March, inclusive, 1938; 36 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 13,373,841, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny—theft (except auto theft), (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Forcible	128	Over $50	3,760
Statutory	164	$5 to $50	17,947
Total	292	Under $5	6,167
Robbery:		Total	27,874
Highway	2,220		
Commercial house	1,218		
Oil station	398	Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Chain store	83	Pocket-picking	314
Residence	101	Purse-snatching	1,089
Bank	4	All other	26,471
Miscellaneous	150	Total	27,874
Total	4,174		
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	4,252		
Committed during day	2,465		
All other (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	6,875		
Committed during day	783		
Total	14,375		

The figures presented in table 6 show that the police departments of the 36 cities represented reported 7,428 automobiles stolen during the first quarter of 1938, of which 7,077 were recovered. The percentage of recoveries of stolen automobiles amounts to 95.3.

TABLE 6.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to March, inclusive, 1938; 36 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 13,373,841, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen	7,428
Number of automobiles recovered	7,077
Percentage recovered	95.3

The value of property stolen and the value of property recovered are shown in table 7, as reported by 36 police departments. The total value of property stolen was $5,541,558.50. Property recovered was valued at $3,507,458.22 (63.3 percent). Automobiles constitute more than one-half of the property represented in table 7. Exclusive of automobiles, the value of property stolen was $2,248,885, and the value of recoveries was $412,273.22 (18 percent).

TABLE 7.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to March, inclusive, 1938; 36 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 13,373,841, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc.	$509,699.48	$74,934.82	14.7
Jewelry and precious metals	456,222.45	77,154.89	16.9
Furs	130,655.75	9,629.18	7.4
Clothing	336,015.64	58,245.60	17.3
Locally stolen automobiles	3,292,673.50	3,095,185.00	94.0
Miscellaneous	816,291.68	192,308.73	23.6
Total	5,541,558.50	3,507,458.22	63.3

ANNUAL RETURNS, 1937

Under the system of uniform crime reporting provision is made for annual reports which provide data for the compilation of information concerning the number of offenses disposed of by arrest and the number of persons taken into custody by the police. Comprehensive data for 1937 based on monthly crime reports were published in volume VIII, No. 4, of this publication. The following tabulations present information based on the annual reports for the calendar year 1937.

Offenses Known and Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1937.

In table 8 information is presented concerning the number of actual offenses known to have been committed and the number cleared by arrest during 1937. The figures are also presented for the cities divided into six groups according to size.

The number of offenses listed as cleared by arrest indicates the number of crimes for each of which at least one of the offenders has been apprehended and made available for prosecution. In addition, the figures include cases cleared through exceptional circumstances, such as the suicide of the offender, the incarceration of the offender for another offense, etc.

The figures also include offenses cleared by arrest during 1937 which were committed during some prior year. The relationship between the number of offenses committed, the number of crimes disposed of by arrest and the number of persons held for prosecution is shown in table 9. The data in table 9 should be interpreted as follows:

With reference to group I, 81 of each 100 murders committed were cleared by the arrest of 85 persons who were made available for prosecution.

Relative to the figures showing the percentage of offenses disposed of by arrest, it may be pertinent to note that there are instances in which the police clear the crimes by arresting the guilty individuals, but they are unable to take credit for such clearances in their statistical reports due to the fact that it is not possible for them to produce proof that the individuals arrested were responsible for the crimes and because the persons arrested did not confess thereto, even though they had been convicted of one or more other violations. This factor would tend to cause the figures relative to offenses disposed of by arrest to be conservative.

Portions of the data in table 9 are presented in figure 2.

TABLE 8.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1937, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
26 cities over 250,000; total population, 17,544,100:								
Number of offenses known	1,283	857	1,697	17,612	7,480	56,935	142,234	39,493
Number cleared by arrest	1,044	710	1,311	7,508	5,263	21,830	34,939	7,022
Percentage cleared by arrest	81.4	82.8	77.3	42.6	70.4	38.3	24.6	17.8
GROUP II								
35 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,093,341:								
Number of offenses known	241	358	361	2,179	2,386	17,552	43,347	11,887
Number cleared by arrest	227	299	316	747	1,767	5,281	11,824	2,357
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.2	83.5	87.5	34.3	74.1	30.1	27.3	19.8
GROUP III								
58 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 4,006,168:								
Number of offenses known	273	164	283	1,830	1,578	14,148	34,667	8,218
Number cleared by arrest	252	151	245	669	1,264	4,008	8,604	1,671
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.3	92.1	86.6	36.6	80.1	28.3	24.8	20.3
GROUP IV								
98 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3,311,950:								
Number of offenses known	154	112	251	1,079	1,372	10,351	28,401	6,437
Number cleared by arrest	146	111	231	415	1,166	2,953	8,144	1,388
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.8	99.1	92.0	38.5	85.0	28.5	28.7	21.6
GROUP V								
277 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 4,325,101:								
Number of offenses known	130	139	287	1,109	860	10,140	28,260	6,409
Number cleared by arrest	112	120	268	486	795	3,065	7,807	1,844
Percentage cleared by arrest	86.2	86.3	93.4	43.8	92.4	30.2	27.6	28.8
GROUP VI								
604 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,273,522:								
Number of offenses known	108	126	202	794	708	6,633	14,765	3,190
Number cleared by arrest	95	119	177	318	612	2,305	4,941	1,128
Percentage cleared by arrest	88.0	94.4	87.6	40.1	86.4	34.8	33.5	35.4
Total, 1,098 cities; total population, 37,554,182:								
Number of offenses known	2,189	1,756	3,081	24,603	14,384	115,759	291,674	75,634
Number cleared by arrest	1,876	1,520	2,548	10,143	10,867	39,442	76,259	15,410
Percentage cleared by arrest	85.7	86.0	82.7	41.2	75.5	34.1	26.1	20.4

TABLE 9.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, by population groups—number per 100 known offenses*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
26 cities over 250,000; total population, 17,544,100:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	81.4	82.8	77.3	42.6	70.4	38.3	24.6	17.8
Persons charged	85.2	124.3	75.5	32.3	71.0	24.6	20.7	14.5
GROUP II								
35 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,093,341:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	94.2	83.5	89.2	34.3	74.1	30.1	27.3	19.8
Persons charged	94.2	97.8	93.9	42.8	71.5	21.5	26.3	14.1
GROUP III								
58 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 4,006,168:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	92.3	92.1	86.6	36.6	80.1	28.3	24.8	20.3
Persons charged	96.0	101.8	88.7	32.7	96.6	19.2	20.4	13.3
GROUP IV								
98 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3,311,950:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	94.8	99.1	92.0	38.5	85.0	28.5	28.7	21.6
Persons charged	95.5	96.4	91.6	44.6	91.5	24.1	25.1	17.9
GROUP V								
277 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 4,325,101:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	86.2	86.3	93.4	43.8	92.4	30.2	27.6	28.8
Persons charged	72.3	89.9	98.6	50.7	92.1	24.7	24.1	24.0
GROUP VI								
604 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,273,522:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	88.0	94.4	87.6	40.1	86.4	34.8	33.5	35.4
Persons charged	91.7	97.6	90.1	49.6	86.6	31.1	29.7	31.1
TOTAL, GROUP I–VI								
1,093 cities; total population, 37,554,182:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	85.7	86.0	82.7	41.2	75.5	34.1	26.1	20.4
Persons charged	87.8	110.4	82.8	35.2	77.9	23.8	22.7	16.1

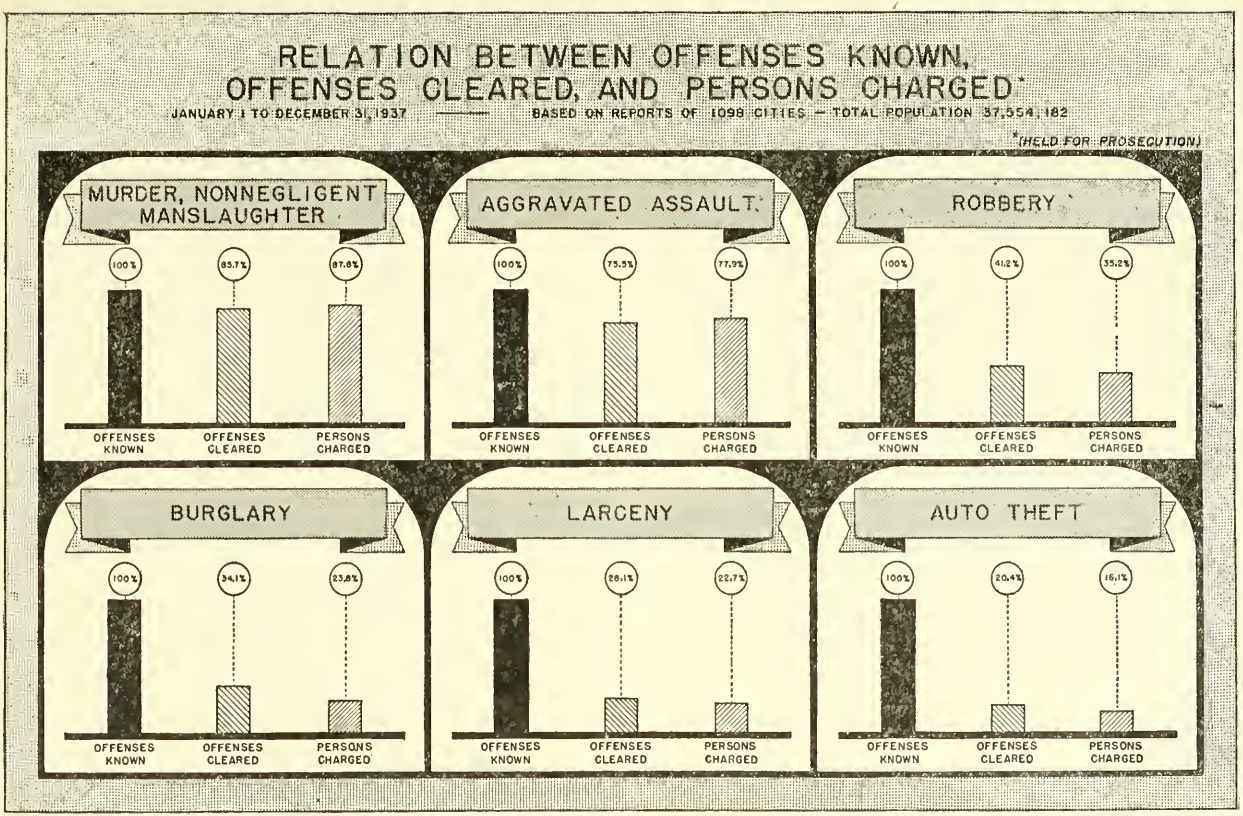

FIGURE 2.

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Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1937.

The information contained in tables 8 and 9 was based on annual police reports for 1937. They deal with the number of offenses committed, the number disposed of by arrest of the offender and the relation between such figures and those showing the number of persons arrested and held for prosecution. Tables 10 and 11 show the number of persons arrested by the police and made available for prosecution for all types of violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. The data are presented according to size of city and the number of arrests per 100,000 inhabitants.

Those desiring to employ the data relative to persons charged should note that the figures represent the number of persons arrested and not the number of charges placed against such persons. For example, if a person commits a robbery on each of three different days and is subsequently taken into custody and charged with those crimes, the reports will show three offenses of robbery committed, three disposed of by arrest and one person held for prosecution for robbery.

Table 10, showing a percentage distribution, reflects that the majority of persons arrested and charged by the police were prosecuted for minor violations. Of the 4,149,622 persons listed in table 11, it was found that 64 percent (2,653,923) were charged with traffic and motor vehicle violations, 15.1 percent (625,691) with drunkenness and 3.9 percent (162,597) with disorderly conduct.

However, a large number of arrests were for serious crimes as reflected by the following figures:

Murder	1, 922	Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	4, 113
Manslaughter by negligence	1, 938	Forgery and counterfeiting	4, 270
Robbery	8, 656	Rape	2, 550
Aggravated assault	11, 200	Narcotic drug laws	2, 700
Burglary	27, 632	Weapons (carrying, etc.)	6, 359
Larceny	66, 684		
Auto theft	12, 224		
Embezzlement and fraud	8, 618	Total	158, 866

The above figures were limited to reports of the police departments of 1,098 cities with a combined population of 37,554,182. It should be noted that summonses or police notices were frequently used in lieu of arrests, particularly in connection with violators of traffic regulations.

In a very small number of the reports received from police agencies the data for two or more classifications were presented in a single figure. In such instances the arrests were distributed among the several classifications in the ratio in which they occurred in the reports received from the remaining police agencies in the same population group.

TABLE 10.—*Percentage distribution of persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937*

[1,098 cities; total population, 37,554,182]

Offense charged	Percent	Offense charged	Percent
Criminal homicide:		Prostitution and commercialized vice	1.11
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0.05	Other sex offenses	.25
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	.05	Narcotic drug laws	.07
Robbery	.21	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	.15
Aggravated assault	.27	Offenses against the family and children	.53
Other assaults	1.25	Liquor laws	.53
Burglary—breaking or entering	.67	Driving while intoxicated	1.02
Larceny—theft	1.61	Traffic and motor vehicle laws	63.95
Auto theft	.29	Disorderly conduct	3.91
Embezzlement and fraud	.21	Drunkenness	15.07
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	.10	Vagrancy	1.98
Forgery and counterfeiting	.10	All other offenses	5.24
Rape	.06	Total	100.00

TABLE 11.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I: 26 cities over 250,000; population, 17,544,100	Group II: 35 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,093,341	Group III: 58 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 4,006,168	Group IV: 98 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,311,950	Group V: 277 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 4,325,101	Group VI: 604 cities under 10,000; population, 3,273,522	Total, 1,098 cities; total population, 37,554,182
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	1,093	227	262	147	94	99	1,922
Rate per 100,000	6.2	4.5	6.5	4.4	2.2	3.0	5.1
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	1,065	350	167	108	125	123	1,938
Rate per 100,000	6.1	6.9	4.2	3.3	2.9	3.8	5.2
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	5,688	932	599	481	562	394	8,656
Rate per 100,000	32.4	18.3	15.0	14.5	13.0	12.0	23.0
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	5,311	1,705	[1] 1,524	1,255	792	613	[2] 11,200
Rate per 100,000	30.3	33.5	38.6	37.9	18.3	18.7	29.9
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	23,671	8,804	5,417	6,139	4,909	2,985	51,925
Rate per 100,000	134.9	172.9	135.2	185.4	113.5	91.2	138.3
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	14,016	3,846	2,719	2,490	2,501	2,060	27,632
Rate per 100,000	79.9	75.5	67.9	75.2	57.8	62.9	73.6
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	29,460	11,838	7,056	7,134	6,818	4,378	66,684
Rate per 100,000	167.9	232.4	176.1	215.4	157.6	133.7	177.6
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	5,732	1,720	1,090	1,153	1,536	993	12,224
Rate per 100,000	32.7	33.8	27.2	34.8	35.5	30.3	32.6
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	4,861	1,156	753	749	660	439	8,618
Rate per 100,000	27.7	22.7	18.8	22.6	15.3	13.4	22.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	1,956	694	393	408	340	322	4,113
Rate per 100,000	11.1	13.6	9.8	12.3	7.9	9.8	11.0
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	1,536	714	458	576	490	496	4,270
Rate per 100,000	8.8	14.0	11.4	17.4	11.3	15.2	11.4
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	1,282	322	251	230	283	182	2,550
Rate per 100,000	7.3	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.5	5.6	6.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	36,039	6,906	1,116	1,200	571	384	46,216
Rate per 100,000	205.4	135.6	27.9	36.2	13.2	11.7	123.1

TABLE 11.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I: 26 cities over 250,000; population, 17,544,100	Group II: 35 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,093,341	Group III: 58 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 4,006,168	Group IV: 98 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,311,950	Group V: 277 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 4,325,101	Group VI: 604 cities under 10,000; population, 3,273,522	Total, 1,008 cities; total population, 37,554,182
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	5,345	1,306	1,255	1,029	986	523	10,444
Rate per 100,000	30.5	25.6	31.3	31.1	22.8	16.0	27.8
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	1,996	305	207	66	60	66	2,700
Rate per 100,000	11.4	6.0	5.2	2.0	1.4	2.0	7.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	3,198	856	807	662	437	399	6,359
Rate per 100,000	18.2	16.8	20.1	20.0	10.1	12.2	16.9
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	[3]11,749	[4]3,963	1,552	1,999	1,685	919	[5]21,867
Rate per 100,000	68.0	85.3	38.7	60.4	39.0	28.1	59.4
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	8,559	[6]4,433	2,823	2,663	1,883	1,428	[7]21,789
Rate per 100,000	48.8	91.4	70.5	80.4	43.5	43.6	58.4
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	[8]11,768	5,487	5,142	5,245	7,402	7,147	[9]42,191
Rate per 100,000	70.4	107.7	128.4	158.4	171.1	218.3	114.8
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	[10]1,490,845	[11]384,910	269,484	210,881	180,004	117,799	[12]2,653,923
Rate per 100,000	10,099.8	8,276.0	6,726.7	6,367.3	4,161.8	3,598.5	7,730.9
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	82,860	21,617	15,020	12,603	17,292	13,205	162,597
Rate per 100,000	472.3	424.4	374.9	380.5	399.8	403.4	433.0
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	297,445	96,042	53,814	64,968	63,392	50,030	625,691
Rate per 100,000	1,695.4	1,885.6	1,343.3	1,961.6	1,465.7	1,528.3	1,666.1
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	39,559	12,919	10,230	5,692	8,373	5,291	82,064
Rate per 100,000	225.5	253.6	255.4	171.9	193.6	161.6	218.5
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	36,803	5,442	5,024	2,765	2,798	1,796	54,628
Rate per 100,000	209.8	106.8	125.4	83.5	64.7	54.9	145.5
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	115,245	39,352	17,268	21,854	14,843	8,859	217,421
Rate per 100,000	656.9	772.6	431.0	659.9	343.2	270.6	579.0

[1–12] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	57	3,948,768	5	1,095	36,831,282	9	1,097	36,737,082
2	1,097	37,496,782	6	34	4,849,841	10	23	14,761,200
3	25	17,266,100	7	1,097	37,310,682	11	32	4,650,944
4	33	4,648,441	8	25	16,727,000	12	1,092	34,328,885

Most of the police departments presented in their reports detailed information concerning the nature of the traffic violations with which persons were charged. This information is included in table 12 and is based upon the number of reports indicated in the table.

The types of violations to be included in each of the classes presented in table 12 are as follows:

Violation of road and driving laws includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a vehicle in order to prevent accidents. Examples are failure to obey traffic signal, improper speed, reckless driving, and operating with unsafe equipment.

Parking violations include all types of violations of parking regulations.

Other traffic and motor vehicle laws include violations not provided for in separate offense classes. Examples of cases to be listed here are failure to secure proper license for car or for driving, leaving scene of accident, lack of title, and obscured or defective markers.

The traffic infractions represented in table 12 were distributed as follows: Parking violations, 58.8 percent; violation of road and driving laws, 27.9 percent; other traffic and motor vehicle laws, 13.3 percent.

TABLE 12.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1937; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 1,048 cities; total population, 31,264,816
	21 cities over 250,000; population, 13,347,800	27 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 3,905,044	52 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,607,979	91 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,086,186	265 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 4,115,168	592 cities under 10,000; population, 3,202,639	
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons charged	409,997	50,684	66,068	39,455	56,210	42,877	656,291
Rate per 100,000	3,004.2	1,297.9	1,831.2	1,278.4	1,365.9	1,338.8	2,099.1
Parking violations:							
Number of persons charged	744,708	210,799	161,033	138,727	87,096	37,749	1,380,112
Rate per 100,000	5,579.3	5,398.1	4,463.2	4,495.1	2,116.5	1,178.7	4,414.3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	155,639	33,914	31,946	27,775	30,198	32,661	312,133
Rate per 100,000	1,166.0	868.5	885.4	900.0	733.8	1,019.8	998.4

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Found Guilty, 1937.

The annual crime reports for the calendar year 1937 included information concerning the number of persons found guilty. Compilations containing such information are presented in tables 13 and 14. The tabulations are based on reports received from the police departments of 51 cities with a combined population of 11,890,710. Reports were used only if the data concerning persons found guilty were apparently compiled in accordance with the procedure outlined in the crime reporting manual. If all, or almost all, of the persons listed as held for prosecution were also shown as convicted, the report was not used in preparing the following compilations, because it was thought probable that there was some misunderstanding as to the nature of the information to be recorded.

Table 13 contains information concerning the number of offenses known, the number cleared by arrest, the number of persons held for prosecution, and the number found guilty. Table 14 does not contain information concerning the number of offenses committed or the number of offenses disposed of by arrest, because under the system of uniform crime reporting such data are not collected for the part II offense classes.

Persons found guilty are subdivided as to whether they were convicted of the offense charged or of a less serious offense. A lesser

offense is one which bears a less severe penalty. The figures concerning those found guilty of a lesser offense include those convicted of a less serious offense within the same class or of a less serious offense in a different class.

The figures in table 13 show that there were 33,232 persons held for prosecution for part I classes. There were 18,378 (55.3 percent) found guilty of the offense charged, and 4,813 (14.5 percent) found guilty of a lesser offense, making a total of 23,191 (69.8 percent) found guilty. Table 14 shows that there were 1,084,953 persons held for prosecution for part II classes and that 781,741 (72.1 percent) were found guilty of the offense charged, and 4,345 (0.4 percent) were found guilty of a lesser offense, making a total of 786,086 (72.5 percent) found guilty.

TABLE 13.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and number of persons found guilty, 1937; 51 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 11,890,710, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense (Part I classes)	Number of offenses known to the police	Number of offenses cleared by arrest	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	701	554	614	186	123	309	50.3
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	576	457	617	155	31	186	30.1
Rape	1,204	856	833	273	141	414	49.7
Robbery	12,055	4,921	2,960	1,402	614	2,016	68.1
Aggravated assault	4,938	3,146	3,272	1,304	463	1,767	54.0
Burglary—breaking or entering	37,696	14,081	6,159	2,688	1,756	4,444	72.2
Larceny—theft (except auto theft)	100,229	23,301	16,059	10,839	1,351	12,190	75.9
Auto theft	20,758	4,327	2,718	1,531	334	1,865	68.6

TABLE 14.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution) and number found guilty, 1937; 51 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 11,890,710, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense (Part II classes)	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or of lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Other assaults	13,001	6,590	102	6,692	51.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	801	466	142	608	75.9
Embezzlement and fraud	3,467	1,482	302	1,784	51.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,002	425	88	513	51.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,660	1,015	83	1,098	66.1
Sex offenses (including prostitution and commercialized vice)	[1] 11,695	[1] 5,716	[1] 124	[1] 5,840	[1] 49.9
Offenses against the family and children	8,006	3,977	176	4,153	51.9
Narcotic drug laws	757	441	40	481	63.5
Liquor laws	5,088	3,212	21	3,233	63.5
Drunkenness; disorderly conduct and vagrancy	174,104	108,644	288	108,932	62.6
Gambling	13,915	5,058	129	5,187	37.3
Driving while intoxicated	8,034	5,916	445	6,361	79.2
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	[2] 802,010	[2] 621,648	[2] 459	[2] 622,107	[2] 77.6
All other offenses	41,413	17,151	1,946	19,097	46.1

[1] Based on reports of 50 cities with a total population of 11,060,410.
[2] Based on reports of 49 cities with a total population of 9,925,710.

In several instances the offense classes in table 14 are not identical with those in table 11. This is due to the fact that some of the reports did not include separate figures for the classes which have been consolidated in table 14.

Persons Released (Not Held for Prosecution), 1937.

The annual report concerning persons dealt with by the police provides for a listing of the number of persons taken into custody who were released without any formal charge having been placed against them. Information of this type based on reports received from police departments of 613 cities with a total population of 15,286,656 is presented in table 15. The number of cities represented is substantially less than in table 11 because the reports were excluded if there were no entries in the column devoted to this type of data or if the entries appeared to be incomplete.

The figures in the following table include persons who were taken into custody because it was thought they had been involved in the commission of crimes and who were later released either because it was found that they were innocent or because of insufficient evidence. Also, the table includes instances in which youthful persons were taken into custody but were released because the complaining witnesses refused to prosecute when they learned of the youth of the offender. Likewise, the compilation includes individuals who were taken into custody and released with a reprimand or on the "golden rule" principle. Persons summoned, notified, or cited to appear in court or at a police traffic bureau because of alleged violations, who failed to appear in response thereto, and who were not subsequently arrested, are also represented in table 15. Warning tags issued in some cities for minor violations of traffic regulations are also represented in the following tabulation.

With reference to the classification "suspicion," it should be noted that if a person was taken into custody because it was suspected that he had been involved in the commission of a specific offense, his arrest and subsequent release without being held for prosecution should be listed opposite the offense class involved. Entries in table 15 opposite "suspicion" should be limited to instances in which persons were taken into custody because of circumstances which caused the police to believe that they had been involved in criminal activities of some nature, although they were not taken into custody in connection with some specific offense. From an examination of the reports received, it appears probable that in some instances the entries were placed opposite "suspicion" when they would have been more properly listed opposite some other offense class in accordance with the foregoing explanation.

TABLE 15.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1937; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense	Group I 10 cities over 250,000; population, 5,765,700	Group II 12 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,585,500	Group III 28 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,933,944	Group IV 52 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,754,600	Group V 145 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 2,248,483	Group VI 366 cities under 10,000; population, 1,998,429	Total, 613 cities; total population, 15,286,656
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons released	88	5	41	4	5	13	156
Rate per 100,000	1.5	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons released	203	17	17	3	13	11	264
Rate per 100,000	3.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.7
Robbery:							
Number of persons released	558	168	157	43	127	139	1,192
Rate per 100,000	9.7	10.6	8.1	2.5	5.6	7.0	7.8
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons released	527	108	96	32	109	70	942
Rate per 100,000	9.1	6.8	5.0	1.8	4.8	3.5	6.2
Other assaults:							
Number of persons released	2,487	130	200	230	408	354	3,809
Rate per 100,000	43.1	8.2	10.3	13.1	18.1	17.7	24.9
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons released	1,148	348	410	257	613	555	3,331
Rate per 100,000	19.9	21.9	21.2	14.6	27.3	27.8	21.8
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons released	3,224	567	726	602	1,288	1,056	7,463
Rate per 100,000	55.9	35.8	37.5	34.3	57.3	52.8	48.8
Auto theft:							
Number of persons released	601	204	177	121	234	178	1,515
Rate per 100,000	10.4	12.9	9.2	6.9	10.4	8.9	9.9
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons released	384	55	39	30	75	93	676
Rate per 100,000	6.7	3.5	2.0	1.7	3.3	4.7	4.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons released	152	37	49	64	77	75	454
Rate per 100,000	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.0
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons released	110	25	48	29	68	69	349
Rate per 100,000	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.7	3.0	3.5	2.3
Rape:							
Number of persons released	196	33	24	9	20	33	315
Rate per 100,000	3.4	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.7	2.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons released	5,378	38	89	17	41	84	5,647
Rate per 100,000	93.3	2.4	4.6	1.0	1.8	4.2	36.9
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons released	136	44	120	83	61	57	501
Rate per 100,000	2.4	2.8	6.2	4.7	2.7	2.9	3.3
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons released	140	9	37	3	21	20	230
Rate per 100,000	2.4	0.6	1.9	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons released	203	32	29	35	55	86	440
Rate per 100,000	3.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.4	4.3	2.9
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons released	[1] 191	[2] 106	97	93	190	200	[3] 877
Rate per 100,000	3.5	7.7	5.0	5.3	8.5	10.0	5.9
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons released	748	25	65	66	115	110	1,129
Rate per 100,000	13.0	1.6	3.4	3.8	5.1	5.5	7.4
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons released	130	70	114	106	149	220	789
Rate per 100,000	2.3	4.4	5.9	6.0	6.6	11.0	5.2
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	[4] 60,020	[5] 71,689	26,813	20,633	37,633	29,283	[6] 246,071
Rate per 100,000	1,577.8	6,230.6	1,386.4	1,175.9	1,673.7	1,465.3	1,909.0
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons released	3,117	358	502	505	1,380	1,579	7,441
Rate per 100,000	54.1	22.6	26.0	28.8	61.4	79.0	48.7
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons released	39,140	2,295	10,215	3,363	4,168	6,376	65,557
Rate per 100,000	678.8	144.7	528.2	191.7	185.4	319.1	428.9

TABLE 15.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1937; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense	Group I: 10 cities over 250,000; population, 5,765,700	Group II: 12 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,585,500	Group III: 28 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,933,944	Group IV: 52 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,754,600	Group V: 145 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 2,248,483	Group VI: 366 cities under 10,000; population, 1,998,429	Total, 613 cities; total population, 16,286,656
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons released	468	1,472	438	1,434	1,135	6,346	11,293
Rate per 100,000	8.1	92.8	22.6	81.7	50.5	317.5	73.9
Gambling:							
Number of persons released	11,876	72	124	108	99	116	12,395
Rate per 100,000	206.0	4.5	6.4	6.2	4.4	5.8	81.1
Suspicion:							
Number of persons released	37,290	2,539	8,040	4,401	7,262	5,404	64,936
Rate per 100,000	646.8	160.1	415.7	250.8	323.0	270.4	424.8
All other offenses:							
Number of persons released	7,240	3,101	1,544	1,490	1,982	1,872	17,229
Rate per 100,000	125.6	195.6	79.8	84.9	88.1	93.7	112.7

[1-6] The number of persons released and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	9	5,487,700	3	611	14,807,256	5	9	1,150,600
2	11	1,384,109	4	8	3,804,000	6	608	12,890,056

As previously indicated, some of the reports listed all types of violators of traffic laws (except driving while intoxicated) in a single figure. In table 16 there are presented data for three types of violations of traffic laws based on reports which were apparently correctly prepared in that respect. The nature of the violations included in each class is the same as indicated in the comment preceding table 12.

TABLE 16.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1937; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense	Group I: 6 cities over 250,000; population, 2,552,100	Group II: 7 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 921,400	Group III: 17 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,229,344	Group IV: 46 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,560,800	Group V: 118 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 1,824,245	Group VI: 313 cities under 10,000; population, 1,691,958	Total, 507 cities; total population, 9,779,847
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons released	14,711	9,888	2,101	2,105	2,635	6,573	38,013
Rate per 100,000	576.4	1,073.1	170.9	134.9	144.4	388.5	388.7
Parking violations:							
Number of persons released	43,992	61,133	22,680	13,991	32,368	16,040	190,204
Rate per 100,000	1,723.8	6,634.8	1,844.9	896.4	1,774.3	948.0	1,944.9
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	652	600	1,652	3,733	2,573	6,124	15,334
Rate per 100,000	25.5	65.1	134.4	239.2	141.0	361.9	156.8

Percentage of Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1934-37.

There is presented in table 17 comparative data concerning the proportion of offenses cleared by arrest for the years 1934–37. The figures are based on reports received from the police departments of 46 cities with a combined population of 16,777,615. The compilation shows that the proportion of cleared cases of auto theft increased for each of the years represented. For larceny and robbery the highest proportion of clearances occurred in 1935. However, in the case of robbery the proportion of clearances in 1937 is higher than that shown for 1934. For burglary the highest proportion of offenses cleared occurred in 1936 although the 1937 figure is higher than that shown for each of the first two years represented in the table. For the remaining types of crimes (classed as offenses against the person), the variation in the figures is rather irregular.

TABLE 17.—*Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1934–37*

[46 cities over 100,000, total population 16,777,615, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
1934	79.5	77.7	77.5	35.5	64.8	[1] 27.9	[2] 23.3	[3] 11.9
1935	83.5	65.1	69.1	47.9	62.4	[1] 32.8	[2] 24.9	[3] 14.8
1936	79.3	71.6	70.8	44.1	63.3	[1] 36.7	[2] 23.8	[3] 16.5
1937	80.0	79.0	73.9	39.7	65.8	[1] 35.4	[2] 22.1	[3] 17.1

[1] The data for burglary are based on reports of 45 cities with a total population of 16,620,615.
[2] The data for larceny—theft are based on reports of 43 cities with a total population of 16,221,481.
[3] The data for auto theft are based on reports of 41 cities with a total population of 12,229,915.

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged, by Geographic Divisions, 1937.

The preceding tables showed cities divided into six groups according to size. The information presented in tables 18–37 is based on the same reports. However, the cities have been divided into nine groups according to location. It will, therefore, be possible to furnish some basis for estimating the approximate amount of minor crimes in each of the nine geographic sections of the United States.

In examining the tabulations relative to the proportion of offenses cleared by arrest, it should be noted that in some of the geographic divisions the total number of cities represented is quite low. This is particularly noticeable in the tables where the cities are divided according to size within each geographic division. Variances may be partially attributable to a failure to maintain a complete record of offenses cleared. Inadequate personnel would cause a tendency toward low figures. Figures shown for prostitution and commercialized vice may be considered conservative inasmuch as many jurisdictions treat charges for these violations as vagrancy, disorderly conduct, etc.

TABLE 18.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1937, by geographic divisions*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Geographic division	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND STATES								
117 cities; total population, 3,947,479:								
Number of offenses known	56	161	315	719	446	8,899	18,918	7,455
Number cleared by arrest	49	153	304	412	407	3,347	7,161	1,609
Percentage cleared by arrest	87.5	95.0	96.5	57.3	91.3	37.6	37.9	21.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES								
293 cities; total population, 7,571,366:								
Number of offenses known	233	352	515	1,913	2,146	12,786	25,901	10,018
Number cleared by arrest	201	333	490	951	1,849	4,790	8,605	2,136
Percentage cleared by arrest	86.3	94.6	95.1	49.7	86.2	37.5	33.2	21.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES								
283 cities; total population, 12,492,822:								
Number of offenses known	595	492	1,234	12,299	4,580	39,376	98,611	21,268
Number cleared by arrest	461	368	850	4,714	2,650	12,457	19,825	4,454
Percentage cleared by arrest	77.5	74.8	68.9	38.3	57.9	31.6	20.1	20.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES								
132 cities; total population, 4,187,718:								
Number of offenses known	199	178	199	2,319	691	11,884	33,917	8,630
Number cleared by arrest	179	157	172	998	583	5,021	9,516	2,185
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.9	88.2	86.4	43.0	84.4	42.3	28.1	25.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES								
57 cities; total population, 2,905,989:								
Number of offenses known	491	136	319	3,282	3,353	14,833	35,628	9,087
Number cleared by arrest	441	122	291	1,460	2,783	5,015	11,261	1,241
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.8	89.7	91.2	44.5	83.0	33.8	31.6	13.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES								
17 cities; total population, 282,180:								
Number of offenses known	74	44	15	140	246	1,055	1,568	476
Number cleared by arrest	67	38	11	80	217	223	707	87
Percentage cleared by arrest	90.5	86.4	73.3	57.1	88.2	21.1	45.1	18.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES								
49 cities; total population, 2,451,273:								
Number of offenses known	394	149	191	1,512	1,942	11,035	32,281	5,046
Number cleared by arrest	353	142	179	661	1,586	3,807	9,686	1,487
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.6	95.3	93.7	43.7	81.7	34.5	30.0	29.5
MOUNTAIN STATES								
42 cities; total population, 775,112:								
Number of offenses known	35	15	79	489	171	3,356	8,681	2,170
Number cleared by arrest	31	12	69	242	157	1,264	2,788	539
Percentage cleared by arrest	88.6	80.0	87.3	49.5	91.8	37.7	32.1	24.8
PACIFIC STATES								
108 cities; total population, 2,940,243:								
Number of offenses known	112	229	214	1,930	809	12,535	36,169	11,484
Number cleared by arrest	94	185	182	625	635	3,518	6,710	1,672
Percentage cleared by arrest	83.9	80.8	85.0	32.4	78.5	28.1	18.6	14.6

TABLE 19.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	New England States	Middle Atlantic States	East North Central States	West North Central States	South Atlantic States	East South Central States	West South Central States	Mountain States	Pacific States
	117 cities; total population, 3,947,479	293 cities; total population, 7,571,366	283 cities; total population, 12,492,822	132 cities; total population, 4,187,718	57 cities; total population, 2,905,989	17 cities; total population, 282,180	49 cities; total population, 2,451,273	42 cities; total population, 775,112	108 cities; total population, 2,940,243
Criminal homicide:									
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:									
Number of persons charged	44	191	498	182	486	55	332	28	106
Rate per 100,000	1.1	2.5	4.0	4.3	16.7	19.5	13.5	3.6	3.6
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:									
Number of persons charged	205	346	546	159	346	42	116	16	162
Rate per 100,000	5.2	4.6	4.4	3.8	11.9	14.9	4.7	2.1	5.5
Robbery:									
Number of persons charged	523	959	2,868	786	1,782	84	779	189	686
Rate per 100,000	13.2	12.7	23.0	18.8	61.3	29.8	31.8	24.4	23.3
Aggravated assault:									
Number of persons charged	403	1,924	2,427	601	[1] 3,259	201	1,631	110	644
Rate per 100,000	10.2	25.4	19.4	14.4	114.4	71.2	66.5	14.2	21.9
Other assaults:									
Number of persons charged	4,388	12,424	11,173	1,899	15,243	653	3,688	552	1,905
Rate per 100,000	111.2	164.1	89.4	45.3	524.5	231.4	150.5	71.2	64.8
Burglary—breaking or entering:									
Number of persons charged	3,217	4,236	5,854	2,425	5,562	214	3,277	693	2,154
Rate per 100,000	81.5	55.9	46.9	57.9	191.4	75.8	133.7	89.4	73.3
Larceny—theft:									
Number of persons charged	6,459	6,967	14,509	7,400	12,548	751	10,273	1,736	6,041
Rate per 100,000	163.6	92.0	116.1	176.7	431.8	266.1	419.1	224.0	205.5
Auto theft:									
Number of persons charged	1,440	1,867	2,856	1,472	1,614	67	1,271	249	1,388
Rate per 100,000	36.5	24.7	22.9	35.2	55.5	23.7	51.9	32.1	47.2
Embezzlement and fraud:									
Number of persons charged	407	813	3,386	987	1,756	47	399	150	673
Rate per 100,000	10.3	10.7	27.1	23.6	60.4	16.7	16.3	19.4	22.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:									
Number of persons charged	518	598	1,119	272	673	73	568	69	223
Rate per 100,000	13.1	7.9	9.0	6.5	23.2	25.9	23.2	8.9	7.6
Forgery and counterfeiting:									
Number of persons charged	318	409	818	636	454	45	556	167	867
Rate per 100,000	8.1	5.4	6.5	15.2	15.6	15.9	22.7	21.5	29.5
Rape:									
Number of persons charged	327	520	785	197	282	11	200	73	155
Rate per 100,000	8.3	6.9	6.3	4.7	9.7	3.9	8.2	9.4	5.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice:									
Number of persons charged	532	11,584	9,496	7,990	5,334	29	5,054	[2] 681	4,634
Rate per 100,000	13.5	153.0	76.0	190.8	183.6	10.3	206.2	141.3	157.6
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):									
Number of persons charged	2,518	1,358	2,184	654	1,988	15	901	169	657
Rate per 100,000	63.8	17.9	17.5	15.6	68.4	5.3	36.8	21.8	22.3
Narcotic drug laws:									
Number of persons charged	133	176	568	210	156	14	552	105	786
Rate per 100,000	3.4	2.3	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.0	22.5	13.5	26.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:									
Number of persons charged	295	926	1,511	365	1,522	161	935	191	453
Rate per 100,000	7.5	12.2	12.1	8.7	52.4	57.1	38.1	24.6	15.4
Offenses against family and children:									
Number of persons charged	3,943	3,459	6,690	1,679	4,632	52	[3] 329	34	1,049
Rate per 100,000	99.9	45.7	53.6	40.1	159.4	18.4	19.0	4.4	35.7

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions*—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	New England States	Middle Atlantic States	East North Central States	West North Central States	South Atlantic States	East South Central States	West South Central States	Mountain States	Pacific States
	117 cities; total population, 3,947,479	293 cities; total population, 7,571,366	283 cities; total population, 12,492,822	132 cities; total population, 4,187,718	57 cities; total population, 2,905,989	17 cities; total population, 282,180	49 cities; total population, 2,451,273	42 cities; total population, 775,112	108 cities; total population, 2,940,243
Liquor laws:									
Number of persons charged	674	1,941	5,111	1,875	8,698	458	[4] 2,243	233	556
Rate per 100,000	17.1	25.6	40.9	44.8	299.3	162.3	101.6	30.1	18.9
Driving while intoxicated:									
Number of persons charged	4,185	4,944	11,800	3,851	[5] 5,465	681	2,289	1,391	7,585
Rate per 100,000	106.0	65.3	94.5	92.0	261.6	241.3	93.4	179.5	258.0
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:									
Number of persons charged	[6] 137,267	386,812	[7] 846,807	281,754	[3] 197,440	7,912	358,978	87,559	[8] 349,394
Rate per 100,000	3,579.4	5,108.9	8,178.4	6,728.1	9,451.9	2,803.9	14,644.6	11,296.3	12,553.5
Disorderly conduct:									
Number of persons charged	5,084	33,046	34,889	14,728	43,597	1,981	14,972	6,403	7,901
Rate per 100,000	128.8	436.5	279.3	351.7	1,500.2	702.0	610.8	826.1	268.7
Drunkenness:									
Number of persons charged	97,176	90,132	128,342	47,665	86,742	7,803	57,802	16,513	93,516
Rate per 100,000	2,461.7	1,190.4	1,027.3	1,138.2	2,984.9	2,765.3	2,358.0	2,130.4	3,180.6
Vagrancy:									
Number of persons charged	1,528	12,994	8,535	10,008	5,702	396	11,835	[2] 2,779	27,317
Rate per 100,000	38.7	171.6	68.3	239.0	196.2	140.3	482.8	576.7	929.1
Gambling:									
Number of persons charged	4,456	4,577	15,159	1,987	7,458	455	5,907	499	14,130
Rate per 100,000	112.9	60.5	121.3	47.4	256.6	161.2	241.0	64.4	480.6
All other offenses:									
Number of persons charged	15,435	43,874	45,402	19,844	38,038	2,257	27,969	4,436	20,166
Rate per 100,000	391.0	579.5	363.4	473.9	1,309.0	799.8	1,141.0	572.3	685.9

[1-8] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	56	2,848,589	4	48	2,207,773	7	280	10,354,222
2	41	481,912	5	56	2,088,889	8	107	2,783,243
3	46	1,728,373	6	116	3,834,882			

TABLE 20.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1937, by population groups*

NEW ENGLAND STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I.—2 cities over 250,000; total population, 1,042,500:								
Number of offenses known	18	73	137	380	214	1,785	4,565	3,227
Number cleared by arrest	15	72	137	255	210	1,486	3,284	699
Percentage cleared by arrest	83.3	98.6	100.0	67.1	98.1	83.2	71.9	21.7
GROUP II.—8 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 1,051,831:								
Number of offenses known	7	30	52	138	141	3,404	7,022	2,394
Number cleared by arrest	7	29	51	62	112	809	1,667	354
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	96.7	98.1	44.9	79.4	23.8	23.7	14.8
GROUP III.—5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 344,802:								
Number of offenses known	7	13	27	32	12	703	1,161	490
Number cleared by arrest	6	13	27	9	12	181	281	160
Percentage cleared by arrest	85.7	100.0	100.0	28.1	100.0	25.7	24.2	32.7
GROUP IV.—15 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 506,392:								
Number of offenses known	4	17	18	57	28	1,232	2,418	626
Number cleared by arrest	4	16	17	12	27	328	706	128
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	94.1	94.4	21.1	96.4	26.6	29.2	20.4
GROUP V.—46 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 750,270:								
Number of offenses known	13	24	56	102	39	1,391	3,022	586
Number cleared by arrest	13	19	50	68	35	391	908	222
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	79.2	89.3	66.7	89.7	28.1	30.0	37.9
GROUP VI.—41 cities under 10,000; total population, 251,684:								
Number of offenses known	7	4	25	10	12	384	730	132
Number cleared by arrest	4	4	22	6	11	152	315	46
Percentage cleared by arrest	57.1	100.0	88.0	60.0	91.7	39.6	43.2	34.8
Total, 117 cities; total population, 3,947,479:								
Number of offenses known	56	161	315	719	446	8,899	18,918	7,455
Number cleared by arrest	49	153	304	412	407	3,347	7,161	1,609
Percentage cleared by arrest	87.5	95.0	96.5	57.3	91.3	37.6	37.9	21.6

TABLE 21.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

NEW ENGLAND STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 117 cities; total population, 3,947,479
	2 cities over 250,000; population, 1,042,500	8 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,051,831	5 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 344,802	15 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 506,392	46 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 750,270	41 cities under 10,000; population, 251,684	
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	20	6	4	3	7	4	44
Rate per 100,000	1.9	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.1
Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	121	30	13	18	19	4	205
Rate per 100,000	11.6	2.9	3.8	3.6	2.5	1.6	5.2
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	335	75	12	24	70	7	523
Rate per 100,000	32.1	7.1	3.5	4.7	9.3	2.8	13.2

TABLE 21.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

NEW ENGLAND STATES—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	198	108	18	25	41	13	403
Rate per 100,000	19.0	10.3	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.2	10.2
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	1,546	1,224	248	314	806	250	4,388
Rate per 100,000	148.3	116.4	71.9	62.0	107.4	99.3	111.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	1,618	602	164	322	370	141	3,217
Rate per 100,000	155.2	57.2	47.6	63.6	49.3	56.0	81.5
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	2,870	1,551	275	586	841	336	6,459
Rate per 100,000	275.3	147.5	79.8	115.7	112.1	133.5	163.6
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	632	320	116	102	227	43	1,440
Rate per 100,000	60.6	30.4	33.6	20.1	30.3	17.1	36.5
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	187	132	3	30	46	9	407
Rate per 100,000	17.9	12.5	0.9	5.9	6.1	3.6	10.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	309	99	19	20	49	22	518
Rate per 100,000	29.6	9.4	5.5	3.9	6.5	8.7	13.1
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	194	55	5	15	20	29	318
Rate per 100,000	18.6	5.2	1.5	3.0	2.7	11.5	8.1
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	156	50	28	15	56	22	327
Rate per 100,000	15.0	4.8	8.1	3.0	7.5	8.7	8.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	246	194	1	71	9	11	532
Rate per 100,000	23.6	18.4	0.3	14.0	1.2	4.4	13.5
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	1,411	421	129	198	259	100	2,518
Rate per 100,000	135.3	40.0	37.4	39.1	34.5	39.7	63.8
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	105	22	----	4	1	1	133
Rate per 100,000	10.1	2.1	----	0.8	0.1	0.4	3.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	187	46	7	22	24	9	295
Rate per 100,000	17.9	4.4	2.0	4.3	3.2	3.6	7.5
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	1,408	1,180	162	388	606	199	3,943
Rate per 100,000	135.1	112.2	47.0	76.6	80.8	79.1	99.9
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	191	246	24	81	91	41	674
Rate per 100,000	18.3	23.4	7.0	16.0	12.1	16.3	17.1
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	774	837	296	652	1,124	502	4,185
Rate per 100,000	74.2	79.6	85.8	128.8	149.8	199.5	106.0
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	48,717	[1] 66,575	4,339	6,836	8,561	2,239	[2] 137,267
Rate per 100,000	4,673.1	7,088.2	1,258.4	1,349.9	1,141.1	889.6	3,579.4
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	1,170	2,349	80	687	636	162	5,084
Rate per 100,000	112.2	223.3	23.2	135.7	84.8	64.4	128.8
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	51,166	22,416	4,682	7,211	9,212	2,489	97,176
Rate per 100,000	4,908.0	2,131.1	1,357.9	1,424.0	1,227.8	988.9	2,461.7
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	279	544	121	226	267	91	1,528
Rate per 100,000	26.8	51.7	35.1	44.6	35.6	36.2	38.7
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	2,176	917	387	274	526	176	4,456
Rate per 100,000	208.7	87.2	112.2	54.1	70.1	69.9	112.9
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	4,463	3,977	1,066	2,395	2,904	630	15,435
Rate per 100,000	428.1	378.1	309.2	473.0	387.1	250.3	391.0

[1-2] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities indicated below: [1] 7 cities, 939,234 population; [2] 116 cities, 3,834,882 population.

TABLE 22.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1937, by population groups*

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I.—3 cities over 250,000; total population, 2,890,600:								
Number of offenses known	135	78	227	977	1,043	3,478	7,047	4,013
Number cleared by arrest	113	72	211	572	866	1,940	3,135	856
Percentage cleared by arrest	83.7	92.3	93.0	58.5	83.0	55.8	44.5	21.3
GROUP II.—8 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 1,112,800:								
Number of offenses known	12	99	74	240	329	2,771	5,263	1,851
Number cleared by arrest	10	97	72	90	253	982	1,374	260
Percentage cleared by arrest	83.3	98.0	97.3	37.5	76.9	35.4	26.1	14.0
GROUP III.—12 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 876,600:								
Number of offenses known	25	21	41	239	211	2,144	3,785	1,550
Number cleared by arrest	24	18	39	82	180	513	1,048	250
Percentage cleared by arrest	96.0	85.7	95.1	34.3	85.3	23.9	27.7	16.1
GROUP IV.—18 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 592,600:								
Number of offenses known	16	30	50	86	158	1,143	3,021	807
Number cleared by arrest	14	30	47	38	164	289	743	173
Percentage cleared by arrest	87.5	100.0	94.0	44.2	103.8	25.3	24.6	21.4
GROUP V.—73 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 1,161,184:								
Number of offenses known	25	67	79	217	262	1,976	4,494	1,276
Number cleared by arrest	22	60	79	118	255	630	1,454	378
Percentage cleared by arrest	88.0	89.6	100.0	54.4	97.3	31.9	32.4	29.6
GROUP VI.—179 cities under 10,000; total population, 937,582:								
Number of offenses known	20	57	44	154	143	1,274	2,291	521
Number cleared by arrest	18	56	42	51	131	436	851	219
Percentage cleared by arrest	90.0	98.2	95.5	33.1	91.6	34.2	37.1	42.0
Total, 293 cities; total population, 7,571,366:								
Number of offenses known	233	352	515	1,913	2,146	12,786	25,901	10,018
Number cleared by arrest	201	333	490	951	1,849	4,790	8,605	2,136
Percentage cleared by arrest	86.3	94.6	95.1	49.7	86.2	37.5	33.2	21.3

TABLE 23.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I: 3 cities over 250,000; population, 2,890,600	Group II: 8 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population 1,112,800	Group III: 12 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 876,600	Group IV: 18 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 592,600	Group V: 73 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 1,161,184	Group VI: 179 cities under 10,000; population, 937,582	Total, 293 cities; total population, 7,571,366
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	104	10	24	14	22	17	191
Rate per 100,000	3.6	0.9	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.5
Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	72	97	20	30	69	58	346
Rate per 100,000	2.5	8.7	2.3	5.1	5.9	6.2	4.6
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	494	97	91	54	150	73	959
Rate per 100,000	17.1	8.7	10.4	9.1	12.9	7.8	12.7

TABLE 23.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	918	269	200	168	239	130	1,924
Rate per 100,000	31.8	24.2	22.8	28.3	20.6	13.9	25.4
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	6,771	1,407	807	1,132	1,398	909	12,424
Rate per 100,000	234.2	126.4	92.1	191.0	120.4	97.0	164.1
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	2,074	531	391	287	579	374	4,236
Rate per 100,000	71.7	47.7	44.6	48.4	49.9	39.9	55.9
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	1,865	1,108	916	798	1,389	891	6,967
Rate per 100,000	64.5	99.6	104.5	134.7	119.6	95.0	92.0
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	785	237	198	159	277	211	1,867
Rate per 100,000	27.2	21.3	22.6	26.8	23.9	22.5	24.7
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	161	119	82	125	189	137	813
Rate per 100,000	5.6	10.7	9.4	21.1	16.3	14.6	10.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	321	63	40	43	65	66	598
Rate per 100,000	11.1	5.7	4.6	7.3	5.6	7.0	7.9
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	113	78	31	56	74	57	409
Rate per 100,000	3.9	7.0	3.5	9.4	6.4	6.1	5.4
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	229	69	39	50	87	46	520
Rate per 100,000	7.9	6.2	4.4	8.4	7.5	4.9	6.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	10,748	352	310	58	102	14	11,584
Rate per 100,000	371.8	31.6	35.4	9.8	8.8	1.5	153.0
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	682	192	143	94	129	118	1,358
Rate per 100,000	23.6	17.3	16.3	15.9	11.1	12.6	17.9
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	117	21	28	1	2	7	176
Rate per 100,000	4.0	1.9	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	524	107	86	65	78	66	926
Rate per 100,000	18.1	9.6	9.8	11.0	6.7	7.0	12.2
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	1,560	508	375	267	519	230	3,459
Rate per 100,000	54.0	45.7	42.8	45.1	44.7	24.5	45.7
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	1,328	138	138	94	169	74	1,941
Rate per 100,000	45.9	12.4	15.7	15.9	14.6	7.9	25.6
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	1,994	420	564	402	898	666	4,944
Rate per 100,000	69.0	37.7	64.3	67.8	77.3	71.0	65.3
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	159,373	66,949	46,770	39,096	41,738	32,886	386,812
Rate per 100,000	5,513.5	6,016.3	5,335.4	6,597.4	3,594.4	3,507.5	5,108.9
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	12,728	3,404	2,789	3,398	5,960	4,767	33,046
Rate per 100,000	440.3	305.9	318.2	573.4	513.3	508.4	436.5
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	46,852	10,732	9,928	6,576	9,936	6,108	90,132
Rate per 100,000	1,620.8	964.4	1,132.6	1,109.7	855.7	651.5	1,190.4
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	8,236	969	1,007	490	1,284	1,008	12,994
Rate per 100,000	284.9	87.1	114.9	82.7	110.6	107.5	171.6
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	2,593	353	362	784	320	165	4,577
Rate per 100,000	89.7	31.7	41.3	132.3	27.6	17.6	60.5
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	28,621	4,622	1,880	2,754	3,564	2,433	43,874
Rate per 100,000	990.1	415.3	214.5	464.7	306.9	259.5	579.5

TABLE 24.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1937, by population groups*

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I.—7 cities over 250,000; total population, 7,399,000:								
Number of offenses known	457	301	849	10,255	3,547	26,028	63,600	12,314
Number cleared by arrest	342	220	532	4,062	1,983	8,491	11,748	2,105
Percentage cleared by arrest	74.8	73.1	62.7	39.6	55.9	32.6	18.5	17.1
GROUP II.—6 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 871,100:								
Number of offenses known	37	76	86	410	419	2,690	8,889	2,381
Number cleared by arrest	36	37	58	144	224	885	1,420	524
Percentage cleared by arrest	97.3	48.7	67.4	35.1	53.5	32.9	16.0	22.0
GROUP III.—19 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 1,253,410:								
Number of offenses known	41	55	112	729	202	3,825	8,834	2,390
Number cleared by arrest	35	52	91	247	124	1,151	2,308	590
Percentage cleared by arrest	85.4	94.5	81.3	33.9	61.4	30.1	26.1	24.7
GROUP IV.—31 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 1,066,100:								
Number of offenses known	28	21	84	395	167	2,864	8,317	2,026
Number cleared by arrest	25	20	80	122	128	689	1,796	533
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.3	95.2	95.2	30.9	76.6	24.1	21.6	26.3
GROUP V.—68 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 1,066,525:								
Number of offenses known	14	12	55	319	110	2,492	6,133	1,462
Number cleared by arrest	8	12	50	86	96	719	1,548	418
Percentage cleared by arrest	57.1	100.0	90.9	27.0	87.3	28.9	25.2	28.6
GROUP VI.—152 cities under 10,000; total population, 836,687:								
Number of offenses known	18	27	48	191	135	1,477	2,838	695
Number cleared by arrest	15	27	39	53	95	522	1,005	284
Percentage cleared by arrest	83.3	100.0	81.3	27.7	70.4	35.3	35.4	40.9
Total, 283 cities; total population, 12,492,822:								
Number of offenses known	595	492	1,234	12,299	4,580	39,376	98,611	21,268
Number cleared by arrest	461	368	850	4,714	2,650	12,457	19,825	4,454
Percentage cleared by arrest	77.5	74.8	68.9	38.3	57.9	31.6	20.1	20.9

TABLE 25.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 283 cities; total population, 12,492,822
	7 cities over 250,000; population, 7,399,000	6 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 871,100	19 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,253,410	31 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,066,100	68 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 1,066,525	152 cities under 10,000; population, 836,687	
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	383	33	38	19	8	17	498
Rate per 100,000	5.2	3.8	3.0	1.8	0.8	2.0	4.0
Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	394	42	49	21	14	26	546
Rate per 100,000	5.3	4.8	3.9	2.0	1.3	3.1	4.4
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	2,220	178	170	138	88	74	2,868
Rate per 100,000	30.0	20.4	13.6	12.9	8.3	8.8	23.0

TABLE 25.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	1,835	134	126	145	91	96	2,427
Rate per 100,000	24.8	15.4	10.1	13.6	8.5	11.5	19.4
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	6,475	1,078	1,035	1,372	686	527	11,173
Rate per 100,000	87.5	123.8	82.6	128.7	64.3	63.0	89.4
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	3,475	375	538	554	492	420	5,854
Rate per 100,000	47.0	43.0	42.9	52.0	46.1	50.2	46.9
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	8,190	1,265	1,455	1,499	1,272	828	14,509
Rate per 100,000	110.7	145.2	116.1	140.6	119.3	99.0	116.1
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	1,291	222	328	416	358	241	2,856
Rate per 100,000	17.4	25.5	26.2	39.0	33.6	28.8	22.9
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	2,445	212	207	255	126	141	3,386
Rate per 100,000	33.0	24.3	16.5	23.9	11.8	16.9	27.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	752	59	98	106	58	46	1,119
Rate per 100,000	10.2	6.8	7.8	9.9	5.4	5.5	9.0
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	262	124	96	152	97	87	818
Rate per 100,000	3.5	14.2	7.7	14.3	9.1	10.4	6.5
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	461	58	90	78	52	46	785
Rate per 100,000	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.3	4.9	5.5	6.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	8,496	350	215	284	133	18	9,496
Rate per 100,000	114.8	40.2	17.2	26.6	12.5	2.2	76.0
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	1,182	166	245	304	209	78	2,184
Rate per 100,000	16.0	19.1	19.5	28.5	19.6	9.3	17.5
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	499	20	12	19	7	11	568
Rate per 100,000	6.7	2.3	1.0	1.8	0.7	1.3	4.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	1,014	87	118	144	81	67	1,511
Rate per 100,000	13.7	10.0	9.4	13.5	7.6	8.0	12.1
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	4,790	320	554	574	295	157	6,690
Rate per 100,000	64.7	36.7	44.2	53.8	27.7	18.8	53.6
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	3,124	562	410	530	302	183	5,111
Rate per 100,000	42.2	64.5	32.7	49.7	28.3	21.9	40.9
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	4,039	1,014	1,666	1,664	1,658	1,759	11,800
Rate per 100,000	54.6	116.4	132.9	156.1	155.5	210.2	94.5
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	[1]590,458	[2]58,878	79,418	48,675	42,066	27,312	[3]846,807
Rate per 100,000	10,867.6	8,431.6	6,336.2	4,565.7	3,944.2	3,264.3	8,178.4
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	18,739	3,159	3,772	3,021	3,503	2,695	34,889
Rate per 100,000	253.3	362.6	300.9	283.4	328.4	322.1	279.3
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	72,065	8,748	11,906	17,287	9,989	8,347	128,342
Rate per 100,000	974.0	1,004.2	949.9	1,621.5	936.6	997.6	1,027.3
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	3,302	1,265	1,586	631	1,320	431	8,535
Rate per 100,000	44.6	145.2	126.5	59.2	123.8	51.5	68.3
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	12,575	603	829	345	630	177	15,159
Rate per 100,000	170.0	69.2	66.1	32.4	59.1	21.2	121.3
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	27,502	3,396	4,727	4,904	2,497	2,376	45,402
Rate per 100,000	371.7	389.9	377.1	460.0	234.1	284.0	363.4

[1-3] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities indicated below: [1] 5 cities, 5,433,200 population; [2] 5 cities, 698,300 population; [3] 280 cities, 10,354,222 population.

TABLE 26.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1937, by population groups*

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I.—4 cities over 250,000; total population, 1,998,500:								
Number of offenses known	111	103	118	1,489	340	5,446	17,002	4,252
Number cleared by arrest	92	96	99	731	284	3,129	4,400	1,002
Percentage cleared by arrest	82.9	93.2	83.9	49.1	83.5	57.5	25.9	23.6
GROUP II.—5 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 706,000:								
Number of offenses known	31	56	18	348	140	2,110	4,534	1,535
Number cleared by arrest	33	47	16	98	119	607	1,467	514
Percentage cleared by arrest	106.5	83.9	88.9	28.2	85.0	28.8	32.4	33.5
GROUP III.—5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 348,300:								
Number of offenses known	15	2	15	137	42	1,490	4,079	1,160
Number cleared by arrest	15	2	12	46	30	385	925	217
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	80.0	33.6	71.4	25.8	22.7	18.7
GROUP IV.—7 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 232,700:								
Number of offenses known	9	----------	11	111	31	848	2,534	493
Number cleared by arrest	9	----------	11	37	29	299	932	88
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	----------	100.0	33.3	93.5	35.3	36.8	17.8
GROUP V.—35 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 500,823:								
Number of offenses known	21	14	27	134	90	1,256	4,049	778
Number cleared by arrest	19	10	26	48	79	351	1,234	256
Percentage cleared by arrest	90.5	71.4	96.3	35.8	87.8	27.9	30.5	32.9
GROUP VI.—76 cities under 10,000; total population, 401,395:								
Number of offenses known	12	3	10	100	48	734	1,719	412
Number cleared by arrest	11	2	8	38	42	250	558	108
Percentage cleared by arrest	91.7	66.7	80.0	38.0	87.5	34.1	32.5	26.2
Total, 132 cities; total population, 4,187,718:								
Number of offenses known	199	178	199	2,319	691	11,884	33,917	8,630
Number cleared by arrest	179	157	172	998	583	5,021	9,516	2,185
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.9	88.2	86.4	43.0	84.4	42.3	28.1	25.3

TABLE 27.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I: 4 cities over 250,000; population, 1,998,500	Group II: 5 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 706,000	Group III: 5 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 348,300	Group IV: 7 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 232,700	Group V: 35 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 500,823	Group VI: 76 cities under 10,000; population, 401,395	Total, 132 cities; total population, 4,187,718
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	103	35	14	6	11	13	182
Rate per 100,000	5.2	5.0	4.0	2.6	2.2	3.2	4.3
Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	94	55	2	--------	7	1	159
Rate per 100,000	4.7	7.8	.6	--------	1.4	.2	3.8
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	474	119	41	54	60	38	786
Rate per 100,000	23.7	16.9	11.8	23.2	12.0	9.5	18.8

TABLE 27.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	313	104	26	28	85	45	601
Rate per 100,000	15.7	14.7	7.5	12.0	17.0	11.2	14.4
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	485	717	208	68	285	136	1,899
Rate per 100,000	24.3	101.6	59.7	29.2	56.9	33.9	45.3
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	1,017	560	166	157	317	208	2,425
Rate per 100,000	50.9	79.3	47.7	67.5	63.3	51.8	57.9
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	2,940	1,711	653	417	1,128	551	7,400
Rate per 100,000	147.1	242.4	187.5	179.2	225.2	137.3	176.7
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	702	298	93	57	204	118	1,472
Rate per 100,000	35.1	42.2	26.7	24.5	40.7	29.4	35.2
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	685	86	85	30	72	29	987
Rate per 100,000	34.3	12.2	24.4	12.9	14.4	7.2	23.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	74	78	16	15	56	33	272
Rate per 100,000	3.7	11.0	4.6	6.4	11.2	8.2	6.5
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	222	125	60	46	122	61	636
Rate per 100,000	11.1	17.7	17.2	19.8	24.4	15.2	15.2
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	114	26	13	11	26	7	197
Rate per 100,000	5.7	3.7	3.7	4.7	5.2	1.7	4.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	7,571	247	23	73	54	22	7,990
Rate per 100,000	378.8	35.0	6.6	31.4	10.8	5.5	190.8
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	338	118	71	38	55	34	654
Rate per 100,000	16.9	16.7	20.4	16.3	11.0	8.5	15.6
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	108	12	76	4	4	6	210
Rate per 100,000	5.4	1.7	21.8	1.7	.8	1.5	5.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	204	68	21	11	41	20	365
Rate per 100,000	10.2	9.6	6.0	4.7	8.2	5.0	8.7
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	1,342	147	52	17	72	49	1,679
Rate per 100,000	67.2	20.8	14.9	7.3	14.4	12.2	40.1
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	276	674	144	85	436	260	1,875
Rate per 100,000	13.8	95.5	41.3	36.5	87.1	64.8	44.8
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	1,040	872	210	262	894	573	3,851
Rate per 100,000	52.0	123.5	60.3	112.6	178.5	142.8	92.0
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	191,121	37,561	30,680	2,278	12,763	7,351	281,754
Rate per 100,000	9,563.2	5,320.3	8,808.5	978.9	2,548.4	1,831.4	6,728.1
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	10,988	601	785	400	1,224	730	14,728
Rate per 100,000	549.8	85.1	225.4	171.9	244.4	181.9	351.7
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	12,761	13,933	4,454	3,334	7,330	5,853	47,665
Rate per 100,000	638.5	1,973.5	1,278.8	1,432.7	1,463.6	1,458.2	1,138.2
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	5,255	2,418	506	602	824	403	10,008
Rate per 100,000	262.9	342.5	145.3	258.7	164.5	100.4	239.0
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	369	614	561	76	266	101	1,987
Rate per 100,000	18.5	87.0	161.1	32.7	53.1	25.2	47.4
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	7,441	7,388	2,114	600	1,646	655	19,844
Rate per 100,000	372.3	1,046.5	606.9	257.8	328.7	163.2	473.9

TABLE 28.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1937, by population groups*

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I.—3 cities over 250,000; total population, 1,592,500:								
Number of offenses known	245	51	197	2,497	906	8,547	17,677	6,223
Number cleared by arrest	203	44	183	1,132	792	2,973	5,709	765
Percentage cleared by arrest	82.9	86.3	92.9	45.3	87.4	34.8	32.3	12.3
GROUP II.—2 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 314,610:								
Number of offenses known	68	20	35	347	788	2,357	6,065	1,035
Number cleared by arrest	61	18	32	112	598	565	1,424	116
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.7	90.0	91.4	32.3	75.9	24.0	23.5	11.2
GROUP III.—5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 337,289:								
Number of offenses known	80	22	34	181	479	1,566	5,170	665
Number cleared by arrest	81	20	26	80	406	484	1,216	64
Percentage cleared by arrest	101.3	90.9	76.5	44.2	84.8	30.9	23.5	9.6
GROUP IV.—10 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 356,434:								
Number of offenses known	66	29	34	154	825	1,391	4,616	728
Number cleared by arrest	66	29	33	74	669	580	2,008	156
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	97.1	48.1	81.1	41.7	43.5	21.4
GROUP V.—10 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 164,849:								
Number of offenses known	20	4	12	67	235	541	1,317	272
Number cleared by arrest	18	3	11	44	212	208	568	82
Percentage cleared by arrest	90.0	75.0	91.7	65.7	90.2	38.4	43.1	30.1
GROUP VI.—27 cities under 10,000; total population, 140,307:								
Number of offenses known	12	10	7	36	120	431	783	164
Number cleared by arrest	12	8	6	18	106	205	336	58
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	80.0	85.7	50.0	88.3	47.6	42.9	35.4
Total, 57 cities; total population, 2,905,989:								
Number of offenses known	491	136	319	3,282	3,353	14,833	35,628	9,087
Number cleared by arrest	441	122	291	1,460	2,783	5,015	11,261	1,241
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.8	89.7	91.2	44.5	83.0	33.8	31.6	13.7

TABLE 29.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 57 cities; total population, 2,905,989
	3 cities over 250,000; population, 1,592,500	2 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 314,610	5 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 337,289	10 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 356,434	10 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 164,849	27 cities under 10,000; population, 140,307	
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	230	61	91	72	20	12	486
Rate per 100,000	14.4	19.4	27.0	20.2	12.1	8.6	16.7
Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	235	48	23	26	4	10	346
Rate per 100,000	14.8	15.3	6.8	7.3	2.4	7.1	11.9
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	1,358	157	99	92	44	32	1,782
Rate per 100,000	85.3	49.9	29.4	25.8	26.7	22.8	61.3

TABLE 29.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	935	624	[1] 679	703	203	115	[2] 3,259
Rate per 100,000	58.7	198.3	234.2	197.2	123.1	82.0	114.4
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	6,606	3,134	2,032	2,149	743	579	15,243
Rate per 100,000	414.8	996.2	602.5	602.9	450.7	412.7	524.5
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	3,698	552	411	525	188	188	5,562
Rate per 100,000	232.2	175.5	121.9	147.3	114.0	134.0	191.4
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	7,109	1,324	1,244	1,920	577	374	12,548
Rate per 100,000	446.4	420.8	368.8	538.7	350.0	266.6	431.8
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	1,161	138	50	143	84	38	1,614
Rate per 100,000	72.9	43.9	14.8	40.1	51.0	27.1	55.5
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	823	432	192	211	83	15	1,756
Rate per 100,000	51.7	137.3	56.9	59.2	50.3	10.7	60.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	251	143	58	126	38	57	673
Rate per 100,000	15.8	45.5	17.2	35.4	23.1	40.6	23.2
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	151	79	62	109	22	31	454
Rate per 100,000	9.5	25.1	18.4	30.6	13.3	22.1	15.6
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	165	42	29	29	11	6	282
Rate per 100,000	10.4	13.3	8.6	8.1	6.7	4.3	9.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	4,013	839	246	163	37	36	5,334
Rate per 100,000	252.0	266.7	72.9	45.7	22.4	25.7	183.6
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	1,339	139	132	176	141	61	1,988
Rate per 100,000	84.1	44.2	39.1	49.4	85.5	43.5	68.4
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	141	2	8	3	----	2	156
Rate per 100,000	8.9	0.6	2.4	0.8	----	1.4	5.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	672	191	269	251	66	73	1,522
Rate per 100,000	42.2	60.7	79.8	70.4	40.0	52.0	52.4
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	1,857	1,547	287	587	147	207	4,632
Rate per 100,000	116.6	491.7	85.1	164.7	89.2	147.5	159.4
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	2,997	1,640	1,779	1,624	303	355	8,698
Rate per 100,000	188.2	521.3	527.4	455.6	183.8	253.0	299.3
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	[3] 1,733	471	930	1,180	485	666	[4] 5,465
Rate per 100,000	223.5	149.7	275.7	331.1	294.2	474.7	261.6
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	[3]14,903	30,406	19,999	22,521	6,129	3,482	[4]197,440
Rate per 100,000	14,818.5	9,664.7	5,929.3	6,318.4	3,717.9	2,481.7	9,451.9
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	25,558	7,820	4,640	3,051	1,446	1,082	43,597
Rate per 100,000	1,604.9	2,485.6	1,375.7	856.0	877.2	771.2	1,500.2
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	39,518	10,621	9,002	14,385	6,765	6,451	86,742
Rate per 100,000	2,481.5	3,375.9	2,668.9	4,035.8	4,103.8	4,597.8	2,984.9
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	3,675	781	382	450	224	190	5,702
Rate per 100,000	230.8	248.2	113.3	126.3	135.9	135.4	196.2
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	3,082	1,197	1,537	876	514	252	7,458
Rate per 100,000	193.5	380.5	455.7	245.8	311.8	179.6	256.6
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	20,007	7,337	1,797	7,180	969	748	38,038
Rate per 100,000	1,256.3	2,332.1	532.8	2,014.4	587.8	533.1	1,309.0

[1-4] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities indicated below: [1] 4 cities, 289,889 population; [2] 56 cities, 2,848,589 population; [3] 2 cities, 775,400 population; [4] 56 cities, 2,088,889 population.

TABLE 30.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1937, by population groups*

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I and GROUP II.[1]								
GROUP III.—2 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 134,400:								
Number of offenses known	43	31	5	65	128	614	870	259
Number cleared by arrest	40	26	3	35	106	112	428	21
Percentage cleared by arrest	93.0	83.9	60.0	53.8	82.8	18.2	49.2	8.1
GROUP IV.—1 city, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 32,824:								
Number of offenses known	3	1	3	47	40	278	243	95
Number cleared by arrest	3	1	2	23	37	36	63	10
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	66.7	48.9	92.5	12.9	25.9	10.5
GROUP V.—5 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 67,000:								
Number of offenses known	15	7	2	16	20	77	275	87
Number cleared by arrest	12	6	1	13	19	24	111	35
Percentage cleared by arrest	80.0	85.7	50.0	81.3	95.0	31.2	40.4	40.2
GROUP VI.—9 cities under 10,000; total population, 47,956:								
Number of offenses known	13	5	5	12	58	86	180	35
Number cleared by arrest	12	5	5	9	55	51	105	21
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.3	100.0	100.0	75.0	94.8	59.3	58.3	60.0
Total, 17 cities; total population, 282,180:								
Number of offenses known	74	44	15	140	246	1,055	1,568	476
Number cleared by arrest	67	38	11	80	217	223	707	87
Percentage cleared by arrest	90.5	86.4	73.3	57.1	88.2	21.1	45.1	18.3

[1] No cities in this population group represented.

TABLE 31.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I[1]	Group II[1]	Group III: 2 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 134,400	Group IV: 1 city, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 32,824	Group V: 5 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 67,000	Group VI: 9 cities under 10,000; population, 47,956	Total, 17 cities; total population, 282,180
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	------	------	37	3	6	9	55
Rate per 100,000	------	------	27.5	9.1	9.0	18.8	19.5
Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	------	------	31	1	5	5	42
Rate per 100,000	------	------	23.1	3.0	7.5	10.4	14.9
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	------	------	35	23	15	11	84
Rate per 100,000	------	------	26.0	70.1	22.4	22.9	29.8
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	------	------	99	37	21	44	201
Rate per 100,000	------	------	73.7	112.7	31.3	91.8	71.2
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	------	------	330	34	213	76	653
Rate per 100,000	------	------	245.5	103.6	317.9	158.5	231.4

[1] No cities in this population group represented.

TABLE 31.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged			111	36	17	50	214
Rate per 100,000			82.6	109.7	25.4	104.3	75.8
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged			416	59	180	96	751
Rate per 100,000			309.5	179.7	268.7	200.2	266.1
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged			20	10	15	22	67
Rate per 100,000			14.9	30.5	22.4	45.9	23.7
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged			21	9	15	2	47
Rate per 100,000			15.6	27.4	22.4	4.2	16.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged			16	28	26	3	73
Rate per 100,000			11.9	85.3	38.8	6.3	25.9
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged			15	10	6	14	45
Rate per 100,000			11.2	30.5	9.0	29.2	15.9
Rape:							
Number of persons charged			3	2	1	5	11
Rate per 100,000			2.2	6.1	1.5	10.4	3.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged			5	18	2	4	29
Rate per 100,000			3.7	54.8	3.0	8.3	10.3
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged			1	8	5	1	15
Rate per 100,000			0.7	24.4	7.5	2.1	5.3
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged			2	8	1	3	14
Rate per 100,000			1.5	24.4	1.5	6.3	5.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged			48	12	55	46	161
Rate per 100,000			35.7	36.6	82.1	95.9	57.1
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged			2	43	3	4	52
Rate per 100,000			1.5	131.0	4.5	8.3	18.4
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged			55	34	195	174	458
Rate per 100,000			40.9	103.6	291.0	362.8	162.3
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged			211	4	196	270	681
Rate per 100,000			157.0	12.2	292.5	563.0	241.3
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged			4,579	97	2,280	956	7,912
Rate per 100,000			3,407.0	295.5	3,403.0	1,993.5	2,803.9
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged			736	375	357	513	1,981
Rate per 100,000			547.6	1,142.5	532.8	1,069.7	702.0
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged			2,717	2	2,892	2,192	7,803
Rate per 100,000			2,021.6	6.1	4,316.4	4,570.9	2,765.3
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged			265	61	51	19	396
Rate per 100,000			197.2	185.8	76.1	39.6	140.3
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged			73	22	143	217	455
Rate per 100,000			54.3	67.0	213.4	452.5	161.2
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged			1,961	141	71	84	2,257
Rate per 100,000			1,459.1	429.6	106.0	175.2	799.8

TABLE 32.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1937, by population groups*

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I.—3 cities over 250,000; total population, 1,066,900:								
Number of offenses known	239	73	87	702	860	4,233	13,338	2,642
Number cleared by arrest	216	72	79	371	672	1,539	3,034	789
Percentage cleared by arrest	90.4	98.6	90.8	52.8	78.1	36.4	22.7	29.9
GROUP II.—4 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 719,900:								
Number of offenses known	75	55	47	533	525	3,825	10,645	1,529
Number cleared by arrest	69	49	46	165	427	1,277	4,241	404
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.0	89.1	97.9	31.0	81.3	33.4	39.8	26.4
GROUP III.—4 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 256,700:								
Number of offenses known	48	12	15	122	391	1,622	4,088	412
Number cleared by arrest	38	12	14	52	324	541	974	104
Percentage cleared by arrest	79.2	100.0	93.3	42.6	82.9	33.4	23.8	25.2
GROUP IV.—4 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 132,600:								
Number of offenses known	11	4	19	57	68	453	1,756	177
Number cleared by arrest	9	4	18	24	66	185	689	54
Percentage cleared by arrest	81.8	100.0	94.7	42.1	97.1	40.8	39.2	30.5
GROUP V.—8 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 128,330:								
Number of offenses known	12	1	9	47	46	423	1,429	165
Number cleared by arrest	12	1	8	21	45	109	402	68
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	88.9	44.7	97.8	25.8	28.1	41.2
GROUP VI.—26 cities under 10,000; total population, 146,843:								
Number of offenses known	9	4	14	51	52	479	1,025	121
Number cleared by arrest	9	4	14	28	52	156	346	68
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	100.0	54.9	100.0	32.6	33.8	56.2
Total, 49 cities; total population, 2,451,273:								
Number of offenses known	394	149	191	1,512	1,942	11,035	32,281	5,046
Number cleared by arrest	353	142	179	661	1,586	3,807	9,686	1,487
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.6	95.3	93.7	43.7	81.7	34.5	30.0	29.5

TABLE 33.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	3 cities over 250,000; population, 1,066,900	4 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 719,900	4 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 256,700	4 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 132,600	8 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 128,330	26 cities under 10,000; population, 146,843	Total, 49 cities; total population, 2,451,273
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	184	73	39	14	13	9	332
Rate per 100,000	17.2	10.1	15.2	10.6	10.1	6.1	13.5
Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	29	56	23	4	1	3	116
Rate per 100,000	2.7	7.8	9.0	3.0	.8	2.0	4.7

TABLE 33.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	386	253	59	24	23	34	779
Rate per 100,000	36.2	35.1	23.0	18.1	17.9	23.2	31.8
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	726	436	302	68	43	56	1,631
Rate per 100,000	68.0	60.6	117.6	51.3	33.5	38.1	66.5
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	1,022	958	423	814	259	212	3,688
Rate per 100,000	95.8	133.1	164.8	613.9	201.8	144.4	150.5
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	1,189	1,104	529	181	116	158	3,277
Rate per 100,000	111.4	153.4	206.1	136.5	90.4	107.6	133.7
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	3,291	4,463	1,091	699	411	318	10,273
Rate per 100,000	308.5	619.9	425.0	527.1	320.3	216.6	419.1
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	581	411	81	50	77	71	1,271
Rate per 100,000	54.5	57.1	31.6	37.7	60.0	48.4	51.9
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	196	82	58	25	7	31	399
Rate per 100,000	18.4	11.4	22.6	18.9	5.5	21.1	16.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	138	214	129	19	25	43	568
Rate per 100,000	12.9	29.7	50.3	14.3	19.5	29.3	23.2
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	233	147	71	58	16	31	556
Rate per 100,000	21.8	20.4	27.7	43.7	12.5	21.1	22.7
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	92	49	19	18	8	14	200
Rate per 100,000	8.6	6.8	7.4	13.6	6.2	9.5	8.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	1,036	3,877	81	29	23	8	5,054
Rate per 100,000	97.1	538.5	31.6	21.9	17.9	5.4	206.2
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	176	188	347	116	33	41	901
Rate per 100,000	16.5	26.1	135.2	87.5	25.7	27.9	36.8
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	291	219	24	14	2	2	552
Rate per 100,000	27.3	30.4	9.3	10.6	1.6	1.4	22.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	360	309	121	80	26	39	935
Rate per 100,000	33.7	42.9	47.1	60.3	20.3	26.6	38.1
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	[1] 152	[2] 158	-------	3	-------	16	[3] 329
Rate per 100,000	19.3	57.5	-------	2.3	-------	10.9	19.0
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	408	[4] 1,150	229	91	127	238	[5] 2,243
Rate per 100,000	38.2	241.4	89.2	68.6	99.0	162.1	101.6
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	632	693	305	271	182	206	2,289
Rate per 100,000	59.2	96.3	118.8	204.4	141.8	140.3	93.4
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	210,028	90,632	35,929	9,066	8,023	5,300	358,978
Rate per 100,000	19,685.8	12,589.5	13,996.5	6,837.1	6,251.9	3,609.3	14,644.6
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	9,678	3,015	1,113	242	449	475	14,972
Rate per 100,000	907.1	418.8	433.6	182.5	349.9	323.5	610.8
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	19,863	18,842	6,175	4,341	4,203	4,378	57,802
Rate per 100,000	1,861.7	2,617.3	2,405.5	3,273.8	3,275.2	2,981.4	2,358.0
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	5,124	5,005	558	606	399	143	11,835
Rate per 100,000	480.3	695.2	217.4	457.0	310.9	97.4	482.8
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	2,835	1,411	1,069	216	85	291	5,907
Rate per 100,000	265.7	196.0	416.4	162.9	66.2	198.2	241.0
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	14,469	9,315	1,663	1,181	876	465	27,969
Rate per 100,000	1,356.2	1,293.9	647.8	890.6	682.6	316.7	1,141.0

[1-5] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities indicated below: [1] 2 cities, 788,900 population; [2] 2 cities, 275,000 population; [3] 46 cities, 1,728,373 population; [4] 3 cities, 476,400 population; [5] 48 cities, 2,207,773 population.

TABLE 34.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1937, by population groups*

MOUNTAIN STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I.—1 city over 250,000; population, 293,200:								
Number of offenses known	18	4	30	205	67	1,323	1,805	622
Number cleared by arrest	17	3	30	94	67	661	900	232
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.4	75.0	100.0	45.9	100.0	50.0	49.9	37.3
GROUP II.[1]								
GROUP III.—1 city, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 51,300:								
Number of offenses known	2	1	5	46	20	225	386	106
Number cleared by arrest	2	1	4	18	18	56	118	14
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	80.0	39.1	90.0	24.9	30.6	13.2
GROUP IV.—4 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 136,600:								
Number of offenses known	7	5	20	56	29	792	2,417	685
Number cleared by arrest	6	5	16	28	22	209	672	105
Percentage cleared by arrest	85.7	100.0	80.0	50.0	75.9	26.4	27.8	15.3
GROUP V.—9 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 137,744:								
Number of offenses known	3	1	12	79	21	550	2,551	555
Number cleared by arrest	2	----------	10	47	20	208	690	128
Percentage cleared by arrest	66.7	----------	83.3	59.5	95.2	37.8	27.0	23.1
GROUP VI.—27 cities under 10,000; total population, 156,268:								
Number of offenses known	5	4	12	103	34	466	1,522	202
Number cleared by arrest	4	3	9	55	30	130	408	60
Percentage cleared by arrest	80.0	75.0	75.0	53.4	88.2	27.9	26.8	29.7
Total, 42 cities; total population, 775,112:								
Number of offenses known	35	15	79	489	171	3,356	8,681	2,170
Number cleared by arrest	31	12	69	242	157	1,264	2,788	539
Percentage cleared by arrest	88.6	80.0	87.3	49.5	91.8	37.7	32.1	24.8

[1] No cities in this population group represented.

TABLE 35.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

MOUNTAIN STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II [1]	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 42 cities; total population, 775,112
	1 city over 250,000; population, 293,200		1 city 50,000 to 100,000; population, 51,300	4 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 136,600	9 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 137,744	27 cities under 10,000; population, 156,268	
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	13	---------	2	6	2	5	28
Rate per 100,000	4.4	---------	3.9	4.4	1.5	3.2	3.6
Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	7	---------	1	5	---------	3	16
Rate per 100,000	2.4	---------	1.9	3.7	---------	1.9	2.1
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	53	---------	17	18	62	39	189
Rate per 100,000	18.1	---------	33.1	13.2	45.0	25.0	24.4
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	18	---------	18	22	25	27	110
Rate per 100,000	6.1	---------	35.1	16.1	18.1	17.3	14.2

[1] No cities in this population group represented.

TABLE 35.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

MOUNTAIN STATES—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	11		18	136	316	71	552
Rate per 100,000	3.8		35.1	99.6	229.4	45.4	71.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	133		56	158	172	174	693
Rate per 100,000	45.4		109.2	115.7	124.9	111.3	89.4
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	304		118	618	424	272	1,736
Rate per 100,000	103.7		230.0	452.4	307.8	174.1	224.0
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	33		14	40	98	64	249
Rate per 100,000	11.3		27.3	29.3	71.1	41.0	32.1
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	64		6	15	45	20	150
Rate per 100,000	21.8		11.7	11.0	32.7	12.8	19.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged			4	49	7	9	69
Rate per 100,000			7.8	35.9	5.1	5.8	8.9
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	13		6	35	61	52	167
Rate per 100,000	4.4		11.7	25.6	44.3	33.3	21.5
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	26		4	16	16	11	73
Rate per 100,000	8.9		7.8	11.7	11.6	7.0	9.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	(2)		16	451	11	203	[3] 681
Rate per 100,000	(2)		31.2	330.2	8.0	129.9	141.3
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	22			21	106	20	169
Rate per 100,000	7.5			15.4	77.0	12.8	21.8
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	50		14	3	25	13	105
Rate per 100,000	17.1		27.3	2.2	18.1	8.3	13.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	58		21	50	22	40	191
Rate per 100,000	19.8		40.9	36.6	16.0	25.6	24.6
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	2		1	8	13	10	34
Rate per 100,000	0.7		1.9	5.9	9.4	6.4	4.4
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	31		5	73	84	40	233
Rate per 100,000	10.6		9.7	53.4	61.0	25.6	30.1
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	407		97	240	317	330	1,391
Rate per 100,000	138.8		189.1	175.7	230.1	211.2	179.5
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	45,366		1,552	21,421	13,456	5,764	87,559
Rate per 100,000	15,472.7		3,025.3	15,681.6	9,768.8	3,688.5	11,296.3
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	1,606		266	637	2,598	1,296	6,403
Rate per 100,000	547.7		518.5	466.3	1,886.1	829.3	826.1
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	2,918		1,153	4,692	3,483	4,267	16,513
Rate per 100,000	995.2		2,247.6	3,434.8	2,528.6	2,730.6	2,130.4
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	(2)		365	897	811	706	[3] 2,779
Rate per 100,000	(2)		711.5	656.7	588.8	451.8	576.7
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	183		29	87	49	151	499
Rate per 100,000	62.4		56.5	63.7	35.6	96.6	64.4
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	1,692		504	1,249	689	302	4,436
Rate per 100,000	577.1		982.5	914.3	500.2	193.3	572.3

[2] Figures for prostitution and commercialized vice and vagrancy were not separately listed on the report for this city. The combined figure for those classes is 1,852.

[3] Figures for prostitution and commercialized vice and vagrancy are based on reports of 41 cities with a total population of 481,912.

TABLE 36.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1937, by population groups*

PACIFIC STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I.—3 cities over 250,000; total population, 1,260,900:								
Number of offenses known	60	174	52	1,107	503	6,095	17,200	6,200
Number cleared by arrest	46	131	40	291	389	1,611	2,729	574
Percentage cleared by arrest	76.7	75.3	76.9	26.3	77.3	26.4	15.9	9.3
GROUP II.—2 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 317,100:								
Number of offenses known	11	22	49	163	44	395	929	1,162
Number cleared by arrest	11	22	41	76	34	156	231	185
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	83.7	46.6	77.3	39.5	24.9	15.9
GROUP III.—5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 403,367:								
Number of offenses known	12	7	29	279	93	1,959	6,294	1,186
Number cleared by arrest	11	7	29	100	64	585	1,306	251
Percentage cleared by arrest	91.7	100.0	100.0	35.8	68.8	29.9	20.7	21.2
GROUP IV.—8 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 255,700:								
Number of offenses known	10	5	12	116	26	1,350	3,079	800
Number cleared by arrest	10	6	7	57	24	338	535	141
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	120.0	58.3	49.1	92.3	25.0	17.4	17.6
GROUP V.—23 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 348,376:								
Number of offenses known	7	9	35	128	37	1,434	4,990	1,228
Number cleared by arrest	6	9	33	41	34	425	892	257
Percentage cleared by arrest	85.7	100.0	94.3	32.0	91.9	29.6	17.9	20.9
GROUP VI.—67 cities under 10,000; total population, 354,800:								
Number of offenses known	12	12	37	137	106	1,302	3,677	908
Number cleared by arrest	10	10	32	60	90	403	1,017	264
Percentage cleared by arrest	83.3	83.3	86.5	43.8	84.9	31.0	27.7	29.1
Total, 108 cities; total population, 2,940,243:								
Number of offenses known	112	229	214	1,930	809	12,535	36,169	11,484
Number cleared by arrest	94	185	182	625	635	3,518	6,710	1,672
Percentage cleared by arrest	83.9	80.8	85.0	32.4	78.5	28.1	18.6	14.6

TABLE 37.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

PACIFIC STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 108 cities; total population, 2,940,243
	3 cities over 250,000; population, 1,260,900	2 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 317,100	5 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 403,367	8 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 255,700	23 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 348,376	67 cities under 10,000; population, 354,800	
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	56	9	13	10	5	13	106
Rate per 100,000	4.4	2.8	3.2	3.9	1.4	3.7	3.6
Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	113	22	5	3	6	13	162
Rate per 100,000	9.0	6.9	1.2	1.2	1.7	3.7	5.5
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	368	53	75	54	50	86	686
Rate per 100,000	29.2	16.7	18.6	21.1	14.4	24.2	23.3

TABLE 37.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1937, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

PACIFIC STATES—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	368	30	56	59	44	87	644
Rate per 100,000	29.2	9.5	13.9	23.1	12.6	24.5	21.9
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	755	286	316	120	203	225	1,905
Rate per 100,000	59.9	90.2	78.3	46.9	58.3	63.4	64.8
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	812	122	353	270	250	347	2,154
Rate per 100,000	64.4	38.5	87.5	105.6	71.8	97.8	73.3
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	2,891	416	888	538	596	712	6,041
Rate per 100,000	229.3	131.2	220.1	210.4	171.1	200.7	205.5
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	547	94	190	176	196	185	1,388
Rate per 100,000	43.4	29.6	47.1	68.8	56.3	52.1	47.2
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	300	93	99	49	77	55	673
Rate per 100,000	23.8	29.3	24.5	19.2	22.1	15.5	22.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	111	38	13	2	16	43	223
Rate per 100,000	8.8	12.0	3.2	0.8	4.6	12.1	7.6
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	348	106	112	95	72	134	867
Rate per 100,000	27.6	33.4	27.8	37.2	20.7	37.8	29.5
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	39	28	26	11	26	25	155
Rate per 100,000	3.1	8.8	6.4	4.3	7.5	7.0	5.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	3,047	1,047	219	53	200	68	4,634
Rate per 100,000	241.7	330.2	54.3	20.7	57.4	19.2	157.6
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	195	82	187	74	49	70	657
Rate per 100,000	15.5	25.9	46.4	28.9	14.1	19.7	22.3
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	685	9	43	10	18	21	786
Rate per 100,000	54.3	2.8	10.7	3.9	5.2	5.9	26.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	179	48	116	27	44	39	453
Rate per 100,000	14.2	15.1	28.8	10.6	12.6	11.0	15.4
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	638	103	119	112	30	47	1,049
Rate per 100,000	50.6	32.5	29.5	43.8	8.6	13.2	35.7
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	204	23	39	51	176	63	556
Rate per 100,000	16.2	7.3	9.7	19.9	50.5	17.8	18.9
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	1,149	1,180	863	570	1,648	2,175	7,585
Rate per 100,000	91.1	372.1	213.9	222.9	473.1	613.0	258.0
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	130,879	[1] 33,909	46,218	60,891	44,988	32,509	[2] 349,394
Rate per 100,000	10,379.8	21,179.9	11,458.1	23,813.5	12,913.6	9,162.6	12,553.5
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	2,393	1,269	839	792	1,123	1,485	7,901
Rate per 100,000	189.8	400.2	208.0	309.7	322.4	418.5	268.7
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	52,302	10,750	3,797	7,140	9,582	9,945	93,516
Rate per 100,000	4,148.0	3,390.1	941.3	2,792.3	2,750.5	2,803.0	3,180.6
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	12,718	1,937	5,440	1,729	3,193	2,300	27,317
Rate per 100,000	1,008.6	610.8	1,348.6	676.2	916.5	648.3	929.1
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	12,990	347	177	85	265	266	14,130
Rate per 100,000	1,030.2	109.4	43.9	33.2	76.1	75.0	480.6
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	11,050	3,317	1,556	1,450	1,627	1,166	20,166
Rate per 100,000	876.4	1,046.0	385.8	567.1	467.0	328.6	685.9

[1] [2] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities indicated below: [1] 1 city, 160,100 population; [2] 107 cities, 2,783,243 population.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Persons Arrested Outside of State of Birth, 1937.

The decennial census of 1930 indicates that 23.4 percent of the native population of the United States resides in a State different from the State of birth. However, the following table shows that 49.4 percent of the persons arrested and fingerprinted were at the time outside of their State of birth. This means that more than one-fourth of the persons arrested and fingerprinted throughout the United States are transients in the sense that they have moved from one State to another (this is in excess of the normal interstate movement amounting to 23.4 percent, as shown by the 1930 decennial census). It is doubtless true that the proportion of transients among persons arrested in the larger cities is considerably higher than is indicated by the following tabulation, since there will be persons who were in the status of transients even though they did not come from outside of the State.

TABLE 38.—*Number of cases in which persons were arrested outside of State of birth, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1937*

	Total born in United States
Part I and Part II offense classes (all violations of State laws and municipal ordinances):	
Number of arrest records examined	478, 640
Number of arrests outside of State of birth	236, 266
Percentage of arrests outside of State of birth	49. 4
Part I offenses (murder, manslaughter by negligence, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft):	
Number of arrest records examined	152, 500
Number of arrests outside of State of birth	64, 845
Percentage of arrests outside of State of birth	42. 5
Part II offenses (all State and municipal violations except those in Part I):	
Number of arrest records examined	326, 140
Number of arrests outside of State of birth	171, 421
Percentage of arrests outside of State of birth	52. 6

NOTE.—Excluded from the foregoing tabulation are those persons whose place of birth was shown to be outside of the continental United States, and also those whose place of birth was not known at the time of their arrest. In addition, fingerprint cards which did not include information concerning the offense charged were excluded.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in Part I and Part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value. (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as, prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Exclude Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "Drunkenness" (class 18) and "Driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Exclude Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage; begging; loitering; etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters but not in connection with any specific offense and who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

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SUMMARY

Increase in Crimes Against Property.

With the exception of auto theft, crimes against property increased during the first half of 1938. Robberies increased 5.2 percent, burglaries 4.7 percent, and larcenies 4.3 percent as compared with the first half of 1937.

Although the increases were moderate, they represent a continuation of an upward trend previously evidenced in 1937. Compared with figures for 1936, the 1938 figures represent the following increases: Robbery 21.9 percent, burglary 16.9 percent, larceny 21.8 percent.

Decrease in Crimes Against Persons.

To somewhat counterbalance the increase in crimes against property, there were decreases in the number of murders, manslaughters, rapes, and other felonious assaults during the first half of 1938. However, the 1938 rape figure is higher than for all preceding years except 1937. There is some indication that complete figures for the entire Nation will show the 1938 figure is in excess of 1937.

Distribution of Crimes.

Fifty-five percent of the crimes were larcenies, 23.6 percent burglaries, 13.0 percent auto thefts, and 4.3 percent robberies, making a total of 95.9 percent committed for the purpose of obtaining property. The remaining 4.1 percent consisted of homicides, rapes, and other felonious assaults.

Approximately one-half of the places burglarized were residences, 36 percent of which were entered in the daytime. With reference to both residence and nonresidence burglaries, it was found that 22 percent occurred during the daytime.

Thirteen percent of the larcenies involved theft of property valued in excess of $50; 64 percent involved property ranging from $5 to $50 in value; and the property was valued at less than $5 in the remaining 23 percent of the thefts.

Recoveries of stolen automobiles amounted to 96 percent.

Geographic Division of Crime Rates.

The crime information has been arranged to make it possible to make comparisons between local data and average figures for cities of the same size located in the same section of the United States. National averages for cities grouped by size are also presented.

Crime Rates and Number of Police Employees.

Cities with the larger number of police employees reported the lower crime rates. Group I cities had an average of 2.0 police per 1,000 inhabitants, whereas group II cities had 1.2. Group II cities reported 43 percent more murders, 17 percent more robberies, 25 percent more aggravated assaults, 25 percent more burglaries, and 38 percent more larcenies than the group I cities. Police personnel figures for individual cities are shown herein.

Persons Arrested.

Fingerprint cards representing 288,264 arrests during the first half of 1938 reveal that 18.9 percent of the persons arrested were under 21 years of age. There were more arrests for age 21 than for any other single age group.

The records revealed that 83,073 of the persons arrested had previously been convicted of 213,149 crimes.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft).*—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value. (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area.

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports have been received during the first 6 months of 1938. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed are estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants and, accordingly, for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

The growth in the crime-reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for the first 6 months of 1933–38:

Year	Cities	Population	Year	Cities	Population
1933	1,606	54,208,740	1936	2,189	64,648,798
1934	1,645	62,319,945	1937	2,278	65,241,398
1935	1,949	63,270,583	1938	2,512	66,659,040

The foregoing comparison shows that during the first half of 1938 there was an increase of 234 cities as compared with the corresponding period of 1937, the population represented for those cities being 1,417,642.

In addition to the 2,512 city and village police departments which submitted crime reports during 1938, one or more reports were received during that period from 1,397 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 8 agencies in possessions of the United States. This makes a grand total of 3,917 agencies contributing crime reports during 1938.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	983	904	92.0	60,281,688	58,613,319	97.2
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	104	100	96.2	6,980,407	6,714,074	96.2
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	191	175	91.6	6,638,544	6,083,968	91.6
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	594	535	90.1	9,116,925	8,269,465	90.7

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,608 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 8,045,721. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

Table 39 shows the number of offenses known to the police during the first half of 1938 as reported by the police departments in 1,832 cities with a combined population of 60,324,269. The information is also presented for the cities divided into six groups according to size. This compilation makes it possible for police executives to compare their local crime rates with the national average for cities of approximately the same size. In table 42 is presented information which makes it possible to compare local crime data with average figures for cities of the same size located in the same section of the United States.

Table 39 reveals that 55 percent of the crimes consisted of larcenies, 23.6 percent burglaries, 13.0 percent auto theft and 4.3 percent robberies. This means that 95.9 percent of the crimes listed in the compilation were primarily offenses against property. The remaining 4.1 percent of the crimes consisted of homicides, rapes and felonious assaults, such as assault with a deadly weapon.

Most of the cities represented in table 39 furnished information concerning the value of the property stolen in connection with offenses of larceny. A compilation showing the larcenies divided according to the value of the property stolen reveals the following figures:

Population group	Larceny—theft	
	$50 and over in value	Under $50 in value
32 cities over 250,000; total population 20,606,300:		
Number of offenses known	10,792	74,816
Rate per 100,000	52.4	363.1
52 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population 7,255,212:		
Number of offenses known	3,214	31,446
Rate per 100,000	44.3	433.4

There were 120,268 larcenies classified according to the value of property involved, and the preceding figures reveal that 14,006 (11.6 percent) were cases in which the value of the property stolen exceeded $50.

TABLE 39.—*Offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1938; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,003,500:								
Number of offenses known	757	[1] 789	1,482	12,046	6,557	[2] 39,762	[2] 91,571	[2] 25,037
Rate per 100,000	2.6	2.9	5.1	41.5	22.6	182.0	419.1	114.6
GROUP II								
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,518,912:								
Number of offenses known	278	[3] 184	231	2,189	[3] 2,066	15,777	35,772	8,170
Rate per 100,000	3.7	2.5	3.1	29.1	27.9	209.8	475.8	108.7
GROUP III								
88 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,945,381:								
Number of offenses known	168	111	222	1,661	1,553	11,055	27,033	5,574
Rate per 100,000	2.8	1.9	3.7	27.9	26.1	185.9	454.7	93.8
GROUP IV								
154 cities 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,335,992:								
Number of offenses known	89	63	163	904	866	8,844	20,978	4,446
Rate per 100,000	1.7	1.2	3.1	16.9	16.2	165.7	393.1	83.3
GROUP V								
454 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,028,578:								
Number of offenses known	119	58	201	1,003	1,030	9,000	23,271	4,078
Rate per 100,000	1.7	.8	2.9	14.3	14.7	128.0	331.1	58.0
GROUP VI								
1,047 cities under 10,000; total population: 5,491,906:								
Number of offenses known	106	55	217	647	701	5,986	11,838	2,241
Rate per 100,000	1.9	1.0	4.0	11.8	12.8	109.0	215.6	40.8
Total 1,832 cities; total population, 60,324,269:								
Number of offenses known	1,517	[4] 1,260	2,516	18,450	[5] 12,773	[6] 90,424	[6] 210,463	[6] 49,546
Rate per 100,000	2.5	2.2	4.2	30.6	21.2	170.1	395.8	93.2

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 33 cities with a total population of 27,275,300.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 21,849,200.

[3] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence and aggravated assault are based on reports of 53 cities with a total population of 7,395,412.

[4] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,829 cities with a total population of 58,472,569.

[5] The number of offenses and rate for aggravated assault are based on reports of 1,831 cities with a total population of 60,200,769.

[6] The number of offenses and rate for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 1,831 cities with a total populatiou of 53,169,969.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–38.

In table 40 there are shown annual variations in the number of crimes committed. The compilation is based on reports received from the police departments of 64 cities for the period January–June 1931–38. Each of the cities reporting has a population in excess of 100,000 and the combined population is 18,411,602.

The information presented in table 40 makes it possible for the police executive to compare local crime trends with national trends and to readily detect any instances in which annual variations in crime in his community differ from trends for the entire Nation as indicated by this representative group of larger cities. Those desiring to compare local trends with the tendencies indicated by a group of cities located in the same section of the United States may desire to examine the figures shown in table 42 as compared with similar figures for prior years.

The figures in table 40 reveal that during the first half of 1938 as compared with the same period of 1937, there have been decreases in homicides, rapes, aggravated assaults, and auto thefts. On the other hand, there have been increases in robberies, burglaries, and larcenies. It is interesting to observe that all crimes committed primarily for the purpose of obtaining property showed increases with the exception of auto theft, whereas all crimes against the person showed decreases.

With reference to rape, however, it may be noted that the 1938 figure is higher than for all previous years with the exception of 1937. Furthermore, the information shown in table 39 when compared with similar compilations for the first half of 1937 indicates that when all sizes of cities are considered, there is an increase in rapes during 1938.

With reference to the extent of change in the number of crimes against property during the first half of the years 1937 and 1938, it may be noted that auto thefts decreased from 23,521 to 19,929. This decrease amounts to 15.3 percent. On the other hand, the robbery figures increased from 6,146 to 6,463, burglary from 30,979 to 32,422, and larceny from 81,531 to 85,046. The proportion of increase in the number of each of those types of crimes is as follows: Robbery, 5.2 percent; burglary, 4.7 percent; and larceny, 4.3 percent. Although the percentage of increase in those types of crimes was somewhat moderate, it may be significant to note that the increase during 1938 was a continuation of an earlier increase shown in the 1937 figures as compared with 1936. If the 1938 figures are compared with those for 1936, the following increases are revealed: Robbery, 21.9 percent; burglary, 16.9 percent; and larceny, 21.8 percent. It should be noted, however, that the 1936 figures for those crimes were lower than for any other of the years represented in the tabulation.

The information presented in table 40 is also shown in figure 3.

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TABLE 40.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 64 cities over 100,000 in population, January to June, inclusive, 1931–38*

[Total population, 18,411,602, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	737	681	552	9,847	4,696	32,682	72,278	43,599
1932	703	629	569	8,938	4,104	34,897	71,258	35,736
1933	713	452	639	8,468	4,892	34,616	75,449	32,677
1934	648	580	619	6,800	4,574	32,977	75,153	29,416
1935	615	374	770	6,649	4,595	34,024	77,670	27,450
1936	546	339	690	5,303	4,739	27,731	69,823	21,727
1937	599	478	875	6,146	4,779	30,979	81,531	23,521
1938	536	361	825	6,463	4,299	32,422	85,046	19,929
Daily average:								
1931	4.1	3.8	3.0	54.4	25.9	180.6	399.3	240.9
1932	3.9	3.5	3.1	49.1	22.5	191.7	391.5	196.4
1933	3.9	2.5	3.5	46.8	27.0	191.2	416.8	180.5
1934	3.6	3.2	3.4	37.6	25.3	182.2	415.2	162.5
1935	3.4	2.1	4.3	36.7	25.4	188.0	429.1	151.7
1936	3.0	1.9	3.8	29.1	26.0	152.4	383.6	119.4
1937	3.3	2.6	4.8	34.0	26.4	171.2	450.4	130.0
1938	3.0	2.0	4.6	35.7	23.8	179.1	469.9	110.1

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

In table 41 there is presented information regarding the number of police departments whose reports were employed in the preparation of figures for crime rates for the nine geographic divisions of the United States, as well as in preparing the data shown in table 39. This information is included here primarily in order to supplement the figures shown in table 42, since it indicates the number of contributors whose reports were employed in preparing the crime rates for each of the population groups within each of the nine geographic divisions.

TABLE 41.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to June, inclusive, 1938*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 164 cities; total population, 5,492,108	2	11	10	27	58	56	164
Middle Atlantic: 484 cities; total population, 18,299,862	6	9	20	27	129	293	484
East North Central: 455 cities; total population, 15,459,914	8	10	23	48	97	269	455
West North Central: 222 cities; total population, 4,989,609	4	5	7	10	53	143	222
South Atlantic:[1] 126 cities; total population, 4,403,991	3	6	13	13	25	66	126
East South Central: 50 cities; total population, 1,845,223	3	3	2	3	18	21	50
West South Central: 103 cities; total population, 3,155,686	3	5	5	6	24	60	103
Mountain: 80 cities; total population, 1,264,028	1	1	2	6	15	55	80
Pacific: 148 cities; total population, 5,413,848	5	4	6	14	35	84	148

[1] Includes report of District of Columbia.

The information presented in table 42 has been made available in order to make it possible for the police executive to compare the local

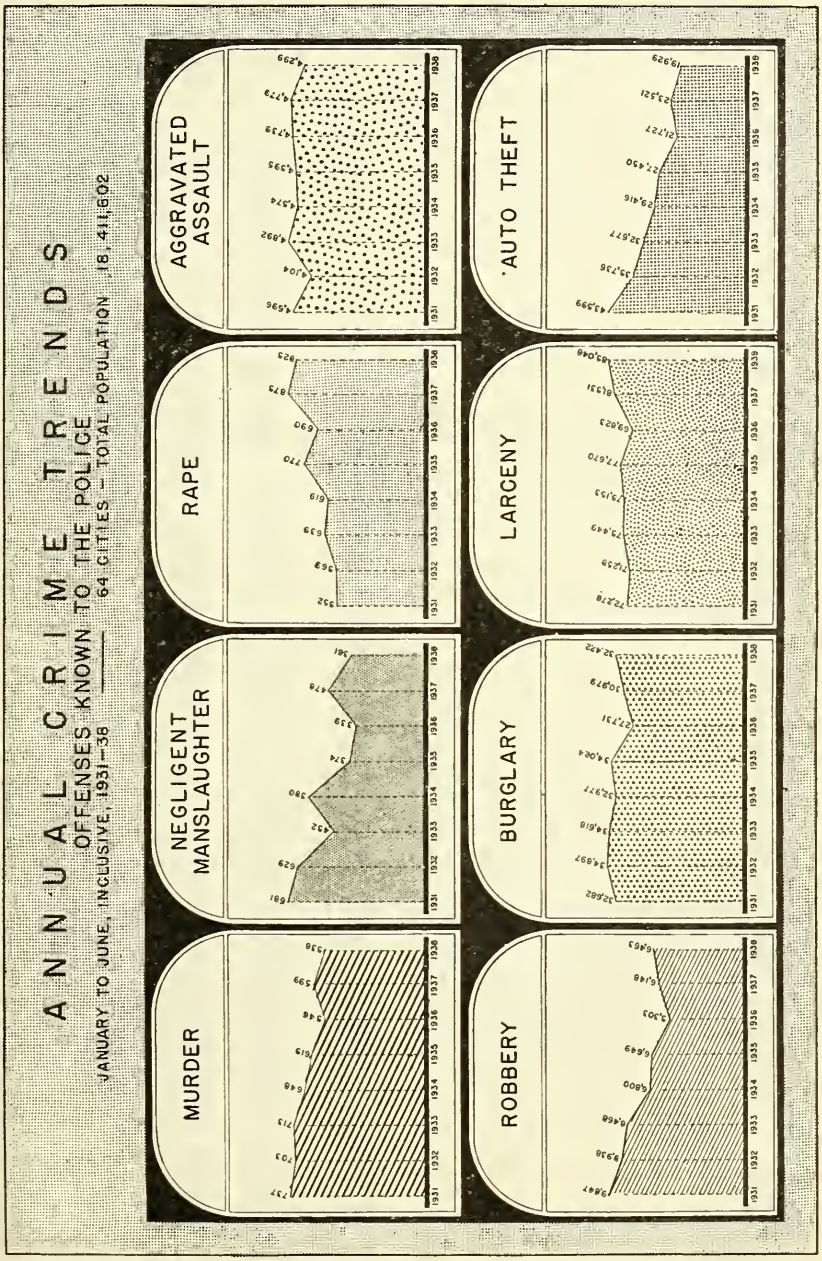

FIGURE 3.

crime rates not only with the general average for the entire country as shown in table 39, but also with the average crime rates for cities of approximately the same size in the same section of the United States.

TABLE 42.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1938, by geographic divisions and population groups*

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I	0.2	21.9	9.9	72.6	201.6	171.9
Group II	.9	9.7	7.0	200.3	304.4	96.8
Group III	.4	9.5	1.9	137.1	236.1	63.9
Group IV	.2	7.0	2.0	147.1	237.3	58.4
Group V	.4	5.1	4.7	94.9	217.1	30.2
Group VI	1.7	3.6	1.9	77.8	148.2	24.7
Total, groups I–VI	.6	10.3	5.3	132.5	239.1	83.9
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I	1.8	14.4	20.8	[1] 81.0	[1] 165.9	[1] 95.8
Group II	1.8	11.1	13.2	120.9	237.9	65.3
Group III	1.5	18.8	16.9	154.3	212.0	76.8
Group IV	1.1	10.8	10.1	111.3	209.1	54.1
Group V	.9	9.7	7.6	79.4	159.7	42.6
Group VI	.7	8.9	6.7	72.8	123.3	26.6
Total, groups I–VI	1.5	13.4	16.8	[2] 95.8	[2] 176.4	[2] 67.4
East North Central:						
Group I	2.3	74.7	18.4	187.2	427.2	66.6
Group II	2.5	35.7	19.5	183.9	480.6	113.2
Group III	1.1	35.5	10.2	167.0	402.5	94.3
Group IV	.8	18.5	7.3	146.2	381.6	75.8
Group V	1.1	21.8	6.1	151.8	300.6	58.4
Group VI	.4	13.0	8.6	100.3	164.9	38.1
Total, groups I–VI	1.8	50.6	14.4	169.2	388.5	71.0
West North Central:						
Group I	2.2	39.2	6.9	124.4	426.1	92.5
Group II	2.0	20.4	11.5	124.1	432.4	77.3
Group III	1.6	20.1	5.9	176.4	498.1	109.7
Group IV	1.5	14.4	2.4	144.6	417.6	89.3
Group V	1.2	13.2	8.5	128.7	388.8	64.5
Group VI	.8	11.0	4.9	108.7	194.6	40.0
Total, groups I–VI	1.7	25.1	7.1	129.2	394.9	80.1
South Atlantic: [3]						
Group I	5.7	56.8	50.0	231.3	530.2	169.2
Group II	8.4	57.2	107.3	358.2	839.4	164.7
Group III	8.2	40.6	103.0	230.5	680.3	96.7
Group IV	6.2	22.7	86.8	246.9	745.4	94.2
Group V	6.1	26.4	102.2	180.5	477.8	61.8
Group VI	8.7	15.6	71.4	174.0	300.0	61.8
Total, groups I–VI	7.0	44.5	80.5	246.1	613.6	128.9
East South Central:						
Group I	9.2	67.9	86.5	354.9	402.3	107.0
Group II	15.4	43.8	84.3	[4] 189.6	453.0	168.1
Group III	5.9	8.4	6.7	100.8	357.7	78.9
Group IV	9.0	37.8	94.4	214.3	634.0	109.2
Group V	7.1	14.2	48.8	111.9	344.6	60.4
Group VI	13.9	18.2	47.0	154.9	165.6	37.4
Total, groups I–VI	10.2	46.7	73.2	[5] 248.8	405.0	108.0
West South Central:						
Group I	9.0	22.9	37.0	204.7	651.7	95.6
Group II	6.7	55.1	37.2	307.4	728.1	108.5
Group III	6.4	22.5	50.8	200.6	692.4	86.1
Group IV	7.2	29.7	34.3	170.3	741.2	131.5
Group V	5.5	17.9	26.2	195.5	451.9	57.9
Group VI	5.8	17.0	22.2	158.3	286.9	29.8
Total, groups I–VI	7.2	30.9	35.4	224.5	619.8	89.0
Mountain:						
Group I	1.4	38.9	8.5	154.8	299.5	95.5
Group II	2.8	31.2	7.6	249.7	452.8	172.7
Group III	17.6	100.8	21.5	423.7	1,023.5	261.3
Group IV	1.9	25.7	10.7	271.6	370.2	202.6
Group V	.5	20.3	6.5	165.4	855.6	122.1
Group VI	3.0	12.6	8.3	146.9	409.2	60.4
Total, groups I–VI	3.2	31.4	9.4	206.3	508.7	131.3
Pacific:						
Group I	2.0	53.8	19.1	299.2	683.2	244.9
Group II	1.3	24.7	10.9	251.3	627.2	129.2
Group III	.4	35.3	6.6	302.9	959.3	137.7
Group IV	.7	26.4	8.4	265.8	593.6	129.1
Group V	1.1	14.8	5.1	211.7	778.7	126.6
Group VI	1.8	16.9	12.8	165.1	541.8	92.1
Total, groups I–VI	1.6	40.2	14.5	272.4	691.1	190.5

[1] The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on the reports of 5 cities. [2] The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on the reports of 483 cities. [3] Includes the District of Columbia. [4] The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 2 cities. [5] The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 49 cities.

Data for Individual Cities With More than 100,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the second quarter of 1938 is shown in table 43. The compilation has been limited to the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in table 39 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

With reference to the possibility of comparing the amount of crime in one city with the amount of reported crime in other individual communities, it is suggested that such comparisons be made with a great deal of caution, because differences in the figures may be due to a great variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community: The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race; the economic status and activities of the population; climate; educational, recreational, and religious facilities; the number of police employees per unit of population; the standards governing appointments to the police force; the policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts; the attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems. Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It should be noted that it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 43.—*Number of offenses known to the police, April to June, inclusive, 1938, cities over 100,000 in population*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	----------	17	39	250	57	279	58
Albany, N. Y.	----------	5	7	42	13	121	35
Atlanta, Ga.	21	77	99	467	91	873	309
Baltimore, Md.	12	144	213	628	235	790	534
Birmingham, Ala.	10	37	22	359	64	231	124
Boston, Mass.	1	88	55	282	193	706	926
Bridgeport, Conn.	3	11	----------	88	37	153	105
Buffalo, N. Y.	5	23	35	124	79	600	141
Cambridge, Mass.	----------	7	6	91	17	129	149
Camden, N. J.	2	6	16	37	24	61	3
Canton, Ohio	1	22	15	96	[1]	243	26
Chattanooga, Tenn.	11	23	[2]	118	8	268	71
Chicago, Ill.	43	1,469	351	2,869	776	2,882	678
Cincinnati, Ohio	12	115	101	532	143	1,105	178
Cleveland, Ohio	13	235	53	676	93	2,971	407
Columbus, Ohio	1	129	20	655	140	752	161
Dallas, Tex.	14	23	39	469	30	1,434	120
Dayton, Ohio	2	23	4	177	10	575	113
Denver, Colo.	2	44	15	188	58	291	129
Des Moines, Iowa	1	14	4	109	39	426	89
Detroit, Mich.	8	369	209	1,275	219	5,787	626
Duluth, Minn.	1	6	2	14	30	320	55
Elizabeth, N. J.	5	10	10	110	20	204	28
El Paso, Tex.	3	16	18	104	4	297	62
Evansville, Ind.	3	16	3	94	10	297	90
Fall River, Mass.	----------	2	1	106	9	90	38
Flint, Mich.	----------	22	40	207	41	576	81
Fort Wayne, Ind.	----------	10	1	96	32	519	85
Fort Worth, Tex.	4	18	7	199	17	636	56
Gary, Ind.	3	12	43	73	7	123	39
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	9	4	163	15	504	63
Hartford, Conn.	1	2	21	262	38	412	91
Honolulu, Hawaii	1	3	8	142	35	371	39
Houston, Tex.	19	54	84	423	49	1,180	182
Jacksonville, Fla.	3	19	25	263	106	563	83
Kansas City, Kans.	1	32	21	176	18	211	25
Kansas City, Mo.	7	131	17	335	[1]	588	155
Knoxville, Tenn.	6	4	10	95	41	224	62
Long Beach, Calif.	2	14	10	231	74	492	121
Los Angeles, Calif.	21	413	114	1,851	1,000	3,592	1,995
Louisville, Ky.	5	106	154	661	297	713	215
Lowell, Mass.	2	2	4	42	9	64	22
Lynn, Mass.	1	10	1	191	16	261	42
Memphis, Tenn.	13	157	245	392	26	269	85
Miami, Fla.	7	52	136	285	66	336	78
Milwaukee, Wis.	6	14	14	149	59	1,099	148
Minneapolis, Minn.	1	49	15	280	136	892	312
Nashville, Tenn.	16	49	122	110	[1]	292	172
Newark, N. J.	8	48	164	239	87	937	406
New Bedford, Mass.	----------	4	2	137	21	293	19
New Haven, Conn.	1	6	1	201	49	318	78
New Orleans, La.	16	32	97	114	46	160	86
New York, N. Y.	61	298	767	703	[2]	[2]	1,602
Norfolk, Va.	9	35	40	175	19	328	260
Oakland, Calif.	3	66	45	391	51	887	162
Oklahoma City, Okla.	6	35	44	302	145	565	76
Omaha, Nebr.	3	10	12	36	9	128	80
Paterson, N. J.	2	12	17	78	10	38	44
Peoria, Ill.	2	3	13	19	----------	12	44
Philadelphia, Pa.	17	164	192	486	221	504	681
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	106	74	434	121	343	523
Portland, Oreg.	1	72	6	428	190	1,064	191
Providence, R. I.	1	2	8	82	17	172	46
Reading, Pa.	1	8	8	72	17	143	34
Richmond, Va.	10	51	155	397	85	930	127
Rochester, N. Y.	1	7	10	168	33	532	78
St. Louis, Mo.	17	110	20	305	[1]	2,102	305
St. Paul, Minn.	----------	19	3	168	38	304	113
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	30	6	191	22	293	125
San Antonio, Tex.	7	70	60	277	81	582	256
San Diego, Calif.	1	21	8	78	19	199	101
San Francisco, Calif.	3	162	116	589	263	1,669	744
Scranton, Pa.	1	3	18	70	21	174	55
Seattle, Wash.	7	55	23	644	100	794	360
Somerville, Mass.	1	2	----------	31	13	38	23

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Not reported.

TABLE 43.—*Number of offenses known to the police, April to June, inclusive, 1938, cities over 100,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
South Bend, Ind.	1	11	----	139	15	82	23
Spokane, Wash.	----	5	11	185	42	551	77
Springfield, Mass.	----	5	11	125	27	321	50
Syracuse, N. Y.	2	9	3	107	31	259	82
Tacoma, Wash.	----	8	----	86	6	300	44
Tampa, Fla.	5	4	20	93	21	162	11
Toledo, Ohio	1	65	31	393	95	705	152
Trenton, N. J.	----	4	12	157	23	201	42
Tulsa, Okla.	2	60	38	314	62	633	60
Utica, N. Y.	----	2	----	53	20	181	30
Washington, D. C.	14	113	133	456	166	1,683	430
Wichita, Kans.	1	3	4	97	14	407	23
Wilmington, Del.	1	11	18	158	45	175	48
Worcester, Mass.	----	11	11	150	52	69	79
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	4	5	41	5	110	45
Youngstown, Ohio	2	57	33	180	17	330	131

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1938.

In compiling and publishing national crime data, the Federal Bureau of Investigation distinguishes between urban and rural crimes. The figures presented in the preceding table are based on reports from a large majority of the agencies policing urban areas (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available, but the information on hand is shown in table 44, which is based on reports from 650 sheriffs, 75 police agencies in rural villages, and 6 State police organizations.

TABLE 44.—*Offenses known, January to June, inclusive, 1938, as reported by 650 sheriffs, 6 State police organizations, and 75 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	483	365	805	1,420	1,824	11,339	16,412	3,344

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

In table 45 there are shown available data concerning the number of offenses known to law-enforcement agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States. The tabulation includes reports from Honolulu (city and county), Territory of Hawaii; the Canal Zone; and Puerto Rico. The figures are based on both urban and rural areas and the population figures from the 1930 decennial census are indicated in the table.

TABLE 45.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and Possessions, January to June, inclusive, 1938*

[Population figures from Federal Census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 137,582; number of offenses known	4	15	13	357	62	757	93
Honolulu County, population, 65,341; number of offenses known	1	1	5	78	7	133	19
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 39,367; number of offenses known	----------	2	3	41	6	145	15
Puerto Rico: Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known	115	14	912	468	46	1,619	37

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

In tables 46–48 there are presented the more detailed data compiled from supplementary offense reports received from the police departments of 41 cities with an aggregate population of 15,581,941. The period covered is the first half of 1938.

Table 46 reveals that nearly one-half of the rapes reported were forcible in nature. Of the 7,881 robberies reported, 4,387 (55.7 percent) were committed on city highways, and 3,039 (38.6 percent) were robberies of commercial establishments.

The 41 police departments represented in the tabulation reported 29,909 burglaries, almost one-half of which were committed in dwelling houses. With reference to the time of day the burglaries were perpetrated, it is shown that 78 percent were committed during the night, and 22 percent during the daytime. With reference to residences, however, the proportion of daytime burglaries was larger, amounting to 36 percent.

The figures for larceny disclose that 13.4 percent were cases in which the property stolen exceeded $50 in value. In 63.7 percent of the cases the value of the property stolen was from $5 to $50, and was less than $5 in the remaining 22.9 percent of the larcenies. The tabulation also reflects that 1.3 percent of the thefts were cases of pocket-picking and that 3.1 percent were instances of purse-snatching.

TABLE 46.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to June, inclusive, 1938; 41 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 15,581,941, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny—theft (except auto theft), (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Forcible	333	Over $50	8,498
Statutory	341	$5 to $50	40,368
Total	674	Under $5	14,490
Robbery:		Total	63,356
Highway	4,387		
Commercial house	2,157		
Oil station	739	Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Chain store	134	Pocket-picking	825
Residence	204	Purse-snatching	1,940
Bank	9	All other	60,591
Miscellaneous	251	Total	63,356
Total	7,881		
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	8,691		
Committed during day	4,967		
All other (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	14,622		
Committed during day	1,629		
Total	29,909		

The figures presented in table 47 show that the police departments of the 41 cities represented reported 16,509 automobiles stolen during the first half of 1938, of which 15,882 were recovered. The percentage of recoveries of stolen automobiles amounts to 96.2.

TABLE 47.—*Recovery of stolen automobiles, January to June, inclusive, 1938; 41 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 15,581,941, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen	16,509
Number of automobiles recovered	15,882
Percentage recovered	96.2

The value of property stolen and the value of property recovered are shown in table 48, as reported by 41 police departments. The total value of property stolen was $11,916,527.02. Property recovered was valued at $7,630,480.80 (64 percent). Automobiles constitute more than one-half of the property represented in table 48. Exclusive of automobiles, the value of property stolen was $4,815,406.52, and the value of recoveries was $924,885.80 (19 percent).

TABLE 48.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to June, inclusive, 1938; 41 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 15,581,941, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc	$1,065,595.61	$146,243.53	13.7
Jewelry and precious metals	1,119,570.59	186,140.08	16.6
Furs	231,184.53	15,446.18	6.7
Clothing	665,788.86	133,225.71	20.0
Locally stolen automobiles	7,101,120.50	6,705,595.00	94.4
Miscellaneous	1,733,266.93	443,830.30	25.6
Total	11,916,527.02	7,630,480.80	64.0

Relation Between Average Crime Rates and Average Number of Police Employees, 1937.

Table 49 represents a comparison of average crime rates and average police personnel figures based on data for 1937. Cities over 100,000 in population were divided into two groups, the division being based on the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants. An examination of the average crime rates of the two groups revealed that in all instances the cities with the larger number of employees had the lower crime rates.

The group I cities had an average of 2.0 police per 1,000 of population, whereas the figure for group II was only 1.2. The average crime rates for the two groups show that group II (the cities with only 1.2 police per 1,000 inhabitants) reported 43 percent more murders, 17 percent more robberies, 25 percent more aggravated assaults, 25 percent more burglaries, and 38 percent more larcenies than the cities in group I. It is of course true that there are several factors other than size of the police force which affect the amount of crime. For a further discussion of this point, reference is made to the comment preceding tables 43 and 51.

The figures shown in table 49 represent the averages of the individual rates (both crime rates and police personnel rates) for the several cities. There are 93 cities represented and the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants ranges from 3.1 to 0.7.

The information included in table 49 is also shown in figure 4.

TABLE 49.—*Relation between average crime rates and average number of police employees, cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, 1937*

Group	Average number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants	Average number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants					
		Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
I	2.0	6.3	63.4	45.2	366.2	787.0	257.8
II	1.2	9.0	74.3	56.7	455.9	1,081.9	259.6

All cities represented in the above tabulation have populations in excess of 100,000. The arrangement into groups was based on the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants (descending order).
Group I consists of 46 cities.
Group II consists of 47 cities.

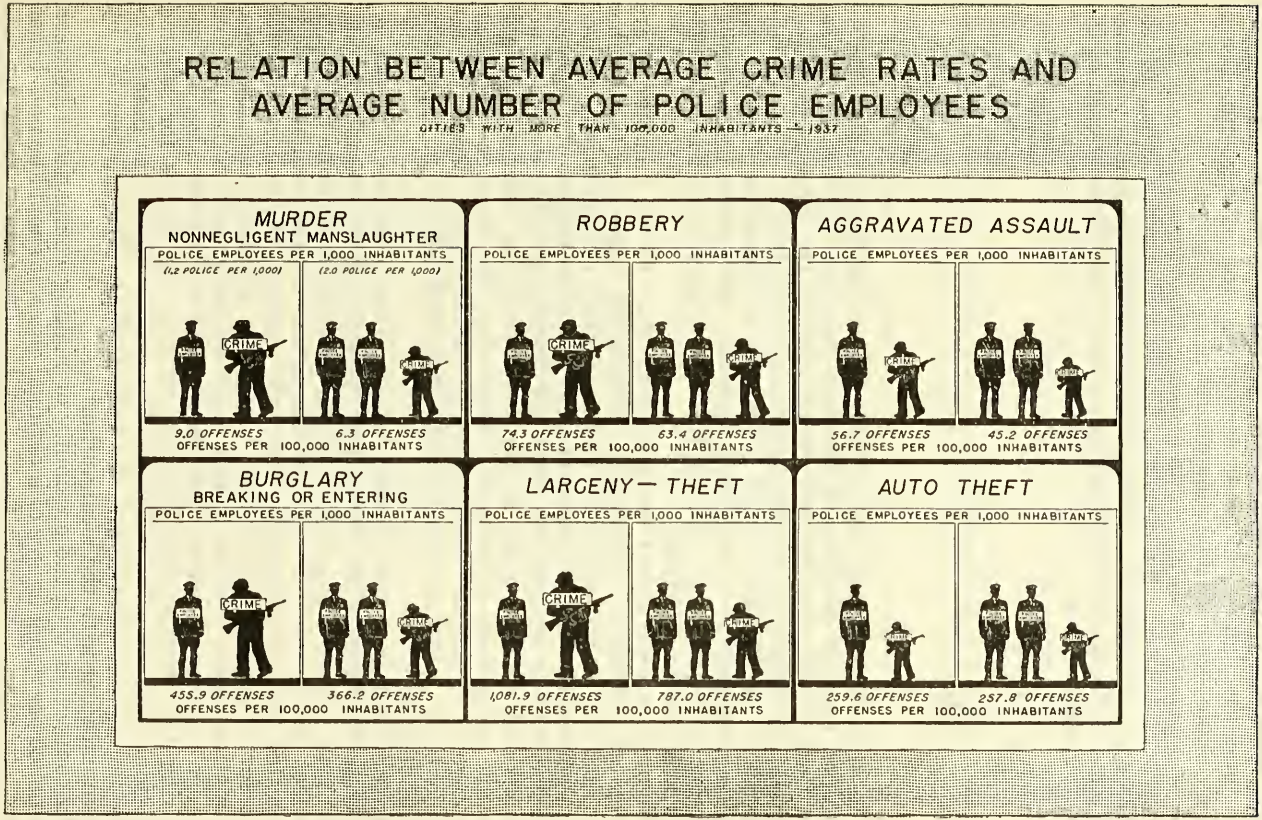
RELATION BETWEEN AVERAGE CRIME RATES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES
CITIES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS — 1937
MURDER
NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
(1.2 POLICE PER 1,000)
(2.0 POLICE PER 1,000)
CRIME
9.0 OFFENSES
6.3 OFFENSES
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
ROBBERY
POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
CRIME
74.3 OFFENSES
63.4 OFFENSES
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
CRIME
56.7 OFFENSES
45.2 OFFENSES
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BURGLARY
BREAKING OR ENTERING
POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
CRIME
455.9 OFFENSES
366.2 OFFENSES
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
LARCENY — THEFT
POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
CRIME
1,081.9 OFFENSES
787.0 OFFENSES
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
AUTO THEFT
POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
CRIME
259.6 OFFENSES
257.8 OFFENSES
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS

FIGURE 4.

Number of Police Department Employees, 1937.

In table 50 are shown figures concerning the average number of police department employees during the calendar year, 1937. The cities represented have been separated into six groups according to size, and the figures show for each group the average number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

It will be noted that in several instances there seem to be only slight differences between the average figures. The significance of the difference may be more evident if the same information is presented in terms of the number of inhabitants per police officer in each of the six groups as follows:

Population group:	*Average number of inhabitants per police officer*
I	461
II	694
III	757
IV	838
V	958
VI	871

As in previous years, the average figures shown in table 50 were obtained by first determining the total number of police employees and then dividing by the total population of the cities represented. Population figures used were estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census, for all cities over 10,000 in population. No similar estimates were available, however, for cities with a smaller number of inhabitants, and for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

Figures for individual cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants are presented in table 51. Although information concerning the number of police employees is included in the monthly crime reports received from police departments, this item was made the subject of a separate detailed inquiry in order to reach the highest possible degree of accuracy and comparability in the figures and in order to make it possible to present information concerning the number of civilian employees. Table 51 reveals that on the average 7 percent of the employees in police departments in cities over 100,000 in population are civilians.

In previous years the figures for individual cities have also been expressed in terms of the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants. This type of figure has, however, been omitted from table 51, due to the fact that recent official population figures are not available. It is suggested that local agencies can readily compute the police employee rate for their own community (based on the best available local population figure) in order to compare the local rate with the national average number of police employees in cities of similar size. Those desiring to compare their local figure with the figures for selected individual communities will probably desire to obtain the best available population figures for the communities selected, possibly by communicating with the local authorities.

In connection with the possibility of making comparisons between the police personnel figures of individual cities, it should be noted that there are several variable factors to be considered, which are not represented in any way in table 51. Reference is made to the following facts:

(1) In some cities, when regular police officers are absent due to vacations, days off, sickness, or otherwise, their places are taken by special or reserve officers who are paid only for the time they actually work. This means that the effective strength of the department is not lowered by absences for the reasons mentioned. On the other hand, in many cities, absences due to vacations, days off, sickness, etc., result in a lowering of the effective strength of the department, due to the fact that no reserve officers are used for replacements.

(2) Some police departments operate on two shifts, whereas in other departments the men are distributed among three shifts. Obviously the practice followed in any individual community would have a substantial influence upon the effective strength of the department.

(3) Differences in automobile equipment, radio communication facilities, and the like are significant and should be considered in any careful comparison of law-enforcement facilities in individual communities.

(4) Some cities use special school-crossing guards to make it unnecessary to detail regular police officers to guide children and regulate traffic at school-crossings during hours when children are going to or returning from school. In some instances, the reporting departments had apparently calculated the equivalent number of full-time employees represented by the school-crossing guards and included them in the figure representing the total number of employees. In other cases it was not clear whether this had been done, and this is pointed out as an item to be considered when comparing figures for individual communities.

(5) In some cities, a heavy volume of traffic requires a larger than average proportion of the force on traffic duty, with a resultant decrease in the number of men available to handle criminal cases.

(6) Differences in police salaries and standards for appointment to the force and their influence on the quality and morale of personnel are significant.

(7) Communities vary also as to the number of private police employed by individuals and organizations.

All of the preceding items are of significance when attempting to make a comparison of the police personnel figures for individual cities.

Table 52 includes figures for individual police departments in cities ranging from 2,500 to 25,000 in population.

The information presented in table 50 is also shown in figure 5.

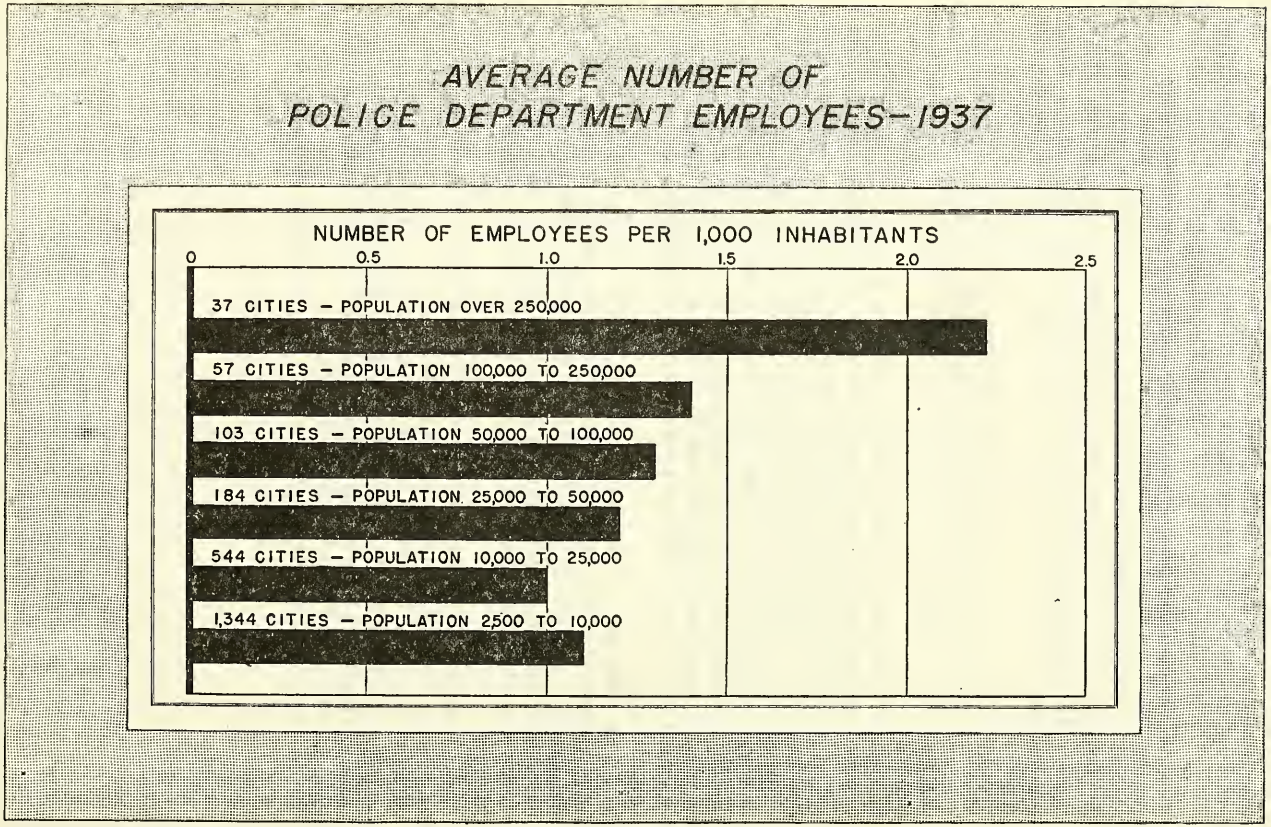
AVERAGE NUMBER OF
POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES—1937
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
37 CITIES — POPULATION OVER 250,000
57 CITIES — POPULATION 100,000 TO 250,000
103 CITIES — POPULATION 50,000 TO 100,000
184 CITIES — POPULATION 25,000 TO 50,000
544 CITIES — POPULATION 10,000 TO 25,000
1,344 CITIES — POPULATION 2,500 TO 10,000

FIGURE 5

TABLE 50.—*Average number of police department employees, 1937, by population groups*

Population group	Number of police employees	Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants
GROUP I		
37 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,695,500	64,398	2.17
GROUP II		
57 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,850,312	11,312	1.44
GROUP III		
103 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,889,307	9,101	1.32
GROUP IV		
184 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,420,021	7,661	1.19
GROUP V		
544 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,142,951	8,501	1.04
GROUP VI		
1,344 cities, 2,500 to 10,000; total population, 6,606,535	7,586	1.15

TABLE 51.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities over 25,000 in population*

CITIES WITH OVER 250,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees
Birmingham, Ala.	[1]	[1]	247	Newark, N. J.	1,153	104	1,257
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,416	330	2,746	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,173	124	1,297
Oakland, Calif.	368	10	378	New York City, N. Y.	18,321	823	19,144
San Francisco, Calif.	1,276	64	1,340	Rochester, N. Y.	431	46	477
Denver, Colo.	400	2	402	Akron, Ohio	189	22	211
Washington, D. C.	1,391	96	1,487	Cincinnati, Ohio	685	29	714
Atlanta, Ga.	367	45	412	Cleveland, Ohio	1,455	220	1,675
Chicago, Ill.	6,304	302	6,606	Columbus, Ohio	[1]	[1]	317
Indianapolis, Ind.	523	53	576	Toledo, Ohio	341	42	383
Louisville, Ky.	405	15	420	Portland, Oreg.	366	67	433
New Orleans, La.	[1]	[1]	845	Philadelphia, Pa.	5,037	247	5,284
Baltimore, Md.	1,711	203	1,914	Pittsburgh, Pa.	970	131	1,101
Boston, Mass.	2,262	181	2,443	Providence, R. I.	495	74	569
Detroit, Mich.	3,824	301	4,125	Memphis, Tenn.	260	31	291
Minneapolis, Minn.	480	23	503	Dallas, Tex.	267	56	323
St. Paul, Minn.	338	17	355	Houston, Tex.	350	22	372
Kansas City, Mo.	[1]	[1]	646	Seattle, Wash.	526	45	571
St. Louis, Mo.	1,849	467	2,316	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,104	114	1,218
Jersey City, N. J.	[1]	[1]	1,000				

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS

Long Beach, Calif.	193	17	210	Gary, Ind.	[1]	[1]	140
San Diego, Calif.	204	26	230	South Bend, Ind.	102	4	106
Bridgeport, Conn.	266	2	268	Des Moines, Iowa	134	18	152
Hartford, Conn.	324	21	345	Kansas City, Kans.	[1]	[1]	104
New Haven, Conn.	368	28	396	Wichita, Kans.	100	16	116
Waterbury, Conn.	188	7	195	Cambridge, Mass.	218	5	223
Wilmington, Del.	166	4	170	Fall River, Mass.	185	11	196
Jacksonville, Fla.	186	9	195	Lowell, Mass.	137	17	154
Miami, Fla.	214	32	246	Lynn, Mass.	120	7	127
Tampa, Fla.	107	31	138	New Bedford, Mass.	213	8	221
Peoria, Ill.	130	11	141	Somerville, Mass.	155	1	156
Evansville, Ind.	127	11	138	Springfield, Mass.	294	19	313
Fort Wayne, Ind.	122	1	123	Worcester, Mass.	378	20	398

[1] Not separately reported.

TABLE 51.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees
Flint, Mich	143	19	162	Tulsa, Okla	(1)	(1)	141
Grand Rapids, Mich	180	17	197	Erie, Pa	(1)	(1)	126
Duluth, Minn	127	3	130	Reading, Pa	163	2	165
Omaha, Nebr	(1)	(1)	266	Scranton, Pa	167	13	180
Camden, N. J	(1)	(1)	192	Chattanooga, Tenn	(1)	(1)	128
Elizabeth, N. J	199	11	210	Knoxville, Tenn	133	25	158
Paterson, N. J	248	20	268	Nashville, Tenn	149	54	203
Trenton, N. J	217	15	232	El Paso, Tex	(1)	(1)	92
Albany, N. Y	(1)	(1)	369	Fort Worth, Tex	196	16	212
Syracuse, N. Y	315	12	327	San Antonio, Tex	215	18	233
Utica, N. Y	(1)	(1)	168	Salt Lake City, Utah	(1)	(1)	154
Yonkers, N. Y	274	14	288	Norfolk, Va	222	14	236
Canton, Ohio	(1)	(1)	114	Richmond, Va	255	29	284
Dayton, Ohio	184	19	203	Spokane, Wash	135	4	139
Youngstown, Ohio	(1)	(1)	164	Tacoma, Wash	109	1	110
Oklahoma City, Okla	(1)	(1)	260				

CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS

Mobile, Ala	(1)	(1)	104	Lincoln, Nebr	64	1	65
Montgomery, Ala	(1)	(1)	110	Manchester, N. H	100	3	103
Phoenix, Ariz	(1)	(1)	91	Atlantic City, N. J	196	9	205
Little Rock, Ark	82	3	85	Clifton, N. J	52		52
Berkeley, Calif	73		73	East Orange, N. J	110	1	111
Fresno, Calif	77		77	Hoboken, N. J	168		168
Glendale, Calif	82		82	Irvington, N. J	66	5	71
Pasadena, Calif	93	10	103	Passaic, N. J	103		103
Sacramento, Calif	120	19	139	Union City, N. J	118	2	120
San Jose, Calif	59	1	60	Binghamton, N. Y	115		115
Pueblo, Colo	47		47	Mount Vernon, N. Y	127	1	128
New Britain, Conn	94		94	New Rochelle, N. Y	138	5	143
Augusta, Ga	103	2	105	Niagara Falls, N. Y	115	2	117
Macon, Ga	74	1	75	Schenectady, N. Y	149	11	160
Savannah, Ga	136	12	148	Troy, N. Y	174	10	184
Berwyn, Ill	36		36	Asheville, N. C	66	1	67
Cicero, Ill	72	2	74	Charlotte, N. C	93	9	102
Decatur, Ill	50		50	Durham, N. C	66	3	69
East St. Louis, Ill	66	8	74	Greensboro, N. C	73	2	75
Evanston, Ill	104	5	109	Winston-Salem, N. C	99	1	100
Oak Park, Ill	76	1	77	Cleveland Heights, Ohio	52		52
Rockford, Ill	83	4	87	Hamilton, Ohio	51		51
Springfield, Ill	80	17	97	Lakewood, Ohio	57	2	59
East Chicago, Ind	69		69	Springfield, Ohio	50	2	52
Hammond, Ind	75	5	80	Allentown, Pa	92	8	100
Terre Haute, Ind	76		76	Altoona, Pa	65		65
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56	1	57	Bethlehem, Pa	(1)	(1)	55
Davenport, Iowa	68	1	69	Chester, Pa	56		56
Sioux City, Iowa	80	6	86	Harrisburg, Pa	129	1	130
Topeka, Kans	56	10	66	Johnstown, Pa	65		65
Covington, Ky	65	6	71	Lancaster, Pa	54	2	56
Shreveport, La	(1)	(1)	102	McKeesport, Pa	60	2	62
Portland, Maine	124	7	131	Upper Darby Township, Pa	84	7	91
Brockton, Mass	106	4	110	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	104	3	107
Holyoke, Mass	94	1	95	York, Pa	55		55
Lawrence, Mass	130	2	132	Pawtucket, R. I	120	8	128
Malden, Mass	87	2	89	Woonsocket, R. I	76	3	79
Medford, Mass	87	1	88	Charleston, S. C	135	6	141
Newton, Mass	136	3	139	Columbia, S. C	76		76
Pittsfield, Mass	60		60	Austin, Tex	71		71
Quincy, Mass	120	2	122	Beaumont, Tex	54		54
Dearborn, Mich	125	2	127	Galveston, Tex	(1)	(1)	72
Hamtramck, Mich	93	4	97	Port Arthur, Tex	22		22
Highland Park, Mich	86	10	96	Waco, Tex	54	1	55
Jackson, Mich	57		57	Roanoke, Va	91		91
Kalamazoo, Mich	(1)	(1)	79	Charleston, W. Va	75	10	85
Lansing, Mich	83	3	86	Huntington, W. Va	70	1	71
Pontiac, Mich	65	7	72	Wheeling, W. Va	71		71
Saginaw, Mich	77	9	86	Kenosha, Wis	70		70
Jackson, Miss	48	2	50	Madison, Wis	68	2	70
St. Joseph, Mo	71	37	108	Racine, Wis	66	2	68
Springfield, Mo	66		66				

[1] Not separately reported.

TABLE 51.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees
Gadsden, Ala	35	2	37
Tucson, Ariz	41		41
Fort Smith, Ark	23		23
Alameda, Calif	38		38
Alhambra, Calif	(1)	(1)	33
Bakersfield, Calif	51		51
Huntington Park, Calif	33		33
Inglewood, Calif	33		33
Riverside, Calif	36		36
San Bernardino, Calif	39	4	43
Santa Ana, Calif	42		42
Santa Barbara, Calif	41	2	43
Santa Monica, Calif	53	4	57
Stockton, Calif	61	1	62
Colorado Springs, Colo	36		36
Bristol, Conn	(1)	(1)	31
Meriden, Conn	38		38
Middletown, Conn	20		20
New London, Conn	48	1	49
Stamford, Conn	86	4	90
West Hartford, Conn	35	1	36
West Haven, Conn	49	1	50
Orlando, Fla	41	12	53
Pensacola, Fla	45	1	46
St. Petersburg, Fla	45	5	50
West Palm Beach, Fla	35	1	36
Columbus, Ga	67	3	70
Alton, Ill	31		31
Aurora, Ill	42		42
Belleville, Ill	17	6	23
Bloomington, Ill	33		33
Danville, Ill	30		30
Elgin, Ill	32	2	34
Galesburg, Ill	32		32
Granite City, Ill	8	2	10
Joliet, Ill	50	1	51
Maywood, Ill	19		19
Moline, Ill	25		25
Quincy, Ill	46		46
Rock Island, Ill	29		29
Waukegan, Ill	25		25
Anderson, Ind	41	3	44
Elkhart, Ind	38	1	39
Kokomo, Ind	35		35
Lafayette, Ind	36	1	37
Michigan City, Ind	30		30
Mishawaka, Ind	24	1	25
Muncie, Ind	51	5	56
New Albany, Ind	15		15
Richmond, Ind	30	1	31
Burlington, Iowa	24		24
Clinton, Iowa	16	1	17
Council Bluffs, Iowa	27		27
Dubuque, Iowa	40		40
Ottumwa, Iowa	15		15
Waterloo, Iowa	41		41
Hutchinson, Kans	(1)	(1)	30
Ashland, Ky	25		25
Lexington, Ky	82	8	90
Newport, Ky	42	5	47
Paducah, Ky	36		36
Baton Rouge, La	27	7	34
Monroe, La	32	2	34
Bangor, Maine	43	1	44
Lewiston, Maine	43		43
Cumberland, Md	45	4	49
Hagerstown, Md	31	5	36
Arlington, Mass	51	3	54
Beverly, Mass	40		40
Brookline, Mass	126	3	129
Chelsea, Mass	76	4	80
Chicopee, Mass	56	1	57
Everett, Mass	80	1	81
Fitchburg, Mass	42	3	45
Haverhill, Mass	65		65
Revere, Mass	44	1	45
Salem, Mass	70	2	72
Taunton, Mass	51	5	56
Waltham, Mass	61	4	65
Watertown, Mass	47	3	50
Ann Arbor, Mich	32		32
Battle Creek, Mich	49	3	52
Bay City, Mich	61	5	66
Muskegon, Mich	50		50
Port Huron, Mich	36	4	40
Royal Oak, Mich	24		24
Wyandotte, Mich	35	5	40
Joplin, Mo	29		29
University City, Mo	35		35
Butte, Mont	28	2	30
Great Falls, Mont	31		31
Concord, N. H	25	2	27
Nashua, N. H	35	1	36
Belleville, N. J	33		33
Bloomfield, N. J	(1)	(1)	60
Garfield, N. J	35		35
Hackensack, N. J	48	1	49
Kearny, N. J	85		85
Montclair, N. J	69		69
New Brunswick, N. J	44	2	46
North Bergen Township, N. J	63	3	66
Orange, N. J	65	6	71
Perth Amboy, N. J	63	1	64
Plainfield, N. J	60	5	65
West New York, N. J	81		81
West Orange, N. J	44		44
Woodbridge Township, N. J	34		34
Albuquerque, N. Mex	38		38
Amsterdam, N. Y	35	1	36
Auburn, N. Y	46		46
Elmira, N. Y	79		79
Jamestown, N. Y	54		54
Kingston, N. Y	42		42
Lackawanna, N. Y	43	2	45
Newburgh, N. Y	46	2	48
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	60		60
Rome, N. Y	29		29
Watertown, N. Y	36		36
White Plains, N. Y	106		106
High Point, N. C	41		41
Raleigh, N. C	62	4	66
Wilmington, N. C	45		45
Fargo, N. Dak	38		38
Barberton, Ohio	14		14
East Cleveland, Ohio	43	6	49
Elyria, Ohio	27		27
Lima, Ohio	30		30
Lorain, Ohio	35	1	36
Mansfield, Ohio	28	1	29
Marion, Ohio	17		17
Massillon, Ohio	18		18
Middletown, Ohio	37	1	38
Newark, Ohio	28		28
Norwood, Ohio	31		31
Portsmouth, Ohio	35	1	36
Steubenville, Ohio	37		37
Warren, Ohio	32		32
Zanesville, Ohio	26		26
Enid, Okla	21		21
Muskogee, Okla	32		32
Salem, Oreg	19		19
Aliquippa, Pa	20		20
Easton, Pa	37	1	38
Hazelton, Pa	27		27

[1] Not separately reported.

TABLE 51.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees
Lebanon, Pa	25		25	San Angelo, Tex	25		25
Lower Merion Township, Pa	100	3	103	Wichita Falls, Tex	37	4	41
Nanticoke, Pa	18		18	Ogden, Utah	37		37
New Castle, Pa	43		43	Burlington, Vt	31		31
Norristown, Pa	32		32	Danville, Va	37	1	38
Sharon, Pa	23		23	Lynchburg, Va	54	1	55
Washington, Pa	23		23	Newport News, Va	47		47
Wilkinsburg, Pa	20		20	Petersburg, Va	34	2	36
Williamsport, Pa	33	1	34	Portsmouth, Va	41		41
Central Falls, R. I	35	2	37	Bellingham, Wash	30		30
Cranston, R. I	44		44	Everett, Wash	31		31
East Providence, R. I	43	2	45	Parkersburg, W. Va	17	1	18
Newport, R. I	56	2	58	Eau Claire, Wis	23		23
Greenville, S. C	58	2	60	Fond du Lac, Wis	32		32
Spartanburg, S. C	(1)	(1)	44	Green Bay, Wis	50	4	54
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	46	1	47	Lacrosse, Wis	48	1	49
Abilene, Tex	28	1	29	Oshkosh, Wis	49	1	50
Amarillo, Tex	44		44	Sheboygan, Wis	43		43
Brownsville, Tex	13	4	17	Superior, Wis	58	1	59
Corpus Christi, Tex	34		34	West Allis, Wis	39	4	43

[1] Not separately reported.

TABLE 52.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Florence, Ala	8	Grand Junction, Colo	11
Huntsville, Ala	14	Greeley, Colo	11
Phenix City, Ala	9	Trinidad, Colo	10
Selma, Ala	17	Ansonia, Conn	12
Tuscaloosa, Ala	19	Danbury, Conn	21
El Dorado, Ark	11	Derby, Conn	28
Hot Springs, Ark	33	East Hartford, Conn	20
Jonesboro, Ark	10	Naugatuck, Conn	30
North Little Rock, Ark	25	Norwich, Conn	61
Pine Bluff, Ark	12	Stratford, Conn	18
Texarkana, Ark	8	Wallingford, Conn	29
Anaheim, Calif	12	Willimantic, Conn	22
Beverly Hills, Calif	46	Daytona Beach, Fla	33
Brawley, Calif	12	Gainesville, Fla	13
Burbank, Calif	28	Lakeland, Fla	16
Burlingame, Calif	15	St. Augustine, Fla	13
Compton, Calif	18	Sanford, Fla	7
Eureka, Calif	18	Tallahassee, Fla	12
Fullerton, Calif	12	Albany, Ga	18
Modesto, Calif	20	Brunswick, Ga	17
Monrovia, Calif	17	La Grange, Ga	22
Ontario, Calif	16	Rome, Ga	22
Palo Alto, Calif	22	Valdosta, Ga	12
Pomona, Calif	17	Waycross, Ga	13
Redlands, Calif	14	Boise, Idaho	27
Richmond, Calif	32	Pocatello, Idaho	22
Salinas, Calif	17	Blue Island, Ill	17
San Leandro, Calif	11	Brookfield, Ill	12
San Mateo, Calif	16	Cairo, Ill	11
Santa Cruz, Calif	17	Calumet City, Ill	9
Santa Rosa, Calif	11	Canton, Ill	8
South Gate, Calif	17	Centralia, Ill	9
South Pasadena, Calif	11	Champaign, Ill	18
Vallejo, Calif	16	Chicago Heights, Ill	23
Ventura, Calif	16	East Moline, Ill	8
Whittier, Calif	14	Elmhurst, Ill	11
Boulder, Colo	9	Elmwood Park, Ill	9
Fort Collins, Colo	9	Forest Park, Ill	16

TABLE 52.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Freeport, Ill	17	Salisbury, Md	15
Harrisburg, Ill	5	Adams, Mass	12
Harvey, Ill	12	Amesbury, Mass	9
Highland Park, Ill	14	Attleboro, Mass	28
Jacksonville, Ill	15	Belmont, Mass	41
Kankakee, Ill	15	Braintree, Mass	18
Kewanee, Ill	13	Clinton, Mass	8
La Grange, Ill	12	Danvers, Mass	10
La Salle, Ill	10	Dedham, Mass	18
Lincoln, Ill	6	Easthampton, Mass	13
Mattoon, Ill	11	Fairhaven, Mass	10
Melrose Park, Ill	15	Framingham, Mass	24
Mount Vernon, Ill	7	Gardner, Mass	19
Ottawa, Ill	12	Gloucester, Mass	39
Park Ridge, Ill	12	Greenfield, Mass	14
Pekin, Ill	12	Leominster, Mass	26
Sterling, Ill	5	Marlboro, Mass	16
Streator, Ill	10	Melrose, Mass	37
Urbana, Ill	9	Methuen, Mass	18
West Frankfort, Ill	4	Milford, Mass	15
Wilmette, Ill	18	Milton, Mass	31
Winnetka, Ill	18	Natick, Mass	16
Bloomington, Ind	17	Needham, Mass	17
Connersville, Ind	11	Newburyport, Mass	18
Crawfordsville, Ind	14	North Adams, Mass	25
Elwood, Ind	10	North Attleboro, Mass	5
Frankfort, Ind	12	Norwood, Mass	21
Goshen, Ind	6	Peabody, Mass	45
Huntington, Ind	13	Plymouth, Mass	14
La Porte, Ind	15	Saugus, Mass	26
Logansport, Ind	22	Southbridge, Mass	14
Marion, Ind	29	Stoneham, Mass	11
New Castle, Ind	15	Swampscott, Mass	17
Peru, Ind	14	Wakefield, Mass	21
Shelbyville, Ind	7	Webster, Mass	37
Vincennes, Ind	14	Westfield, Mass	23
Whiting, Ind	21	West Springfield, Mass	24
Fort Dodge, Iowa	15	Weymouth, Mass	32
Fort Madison, Iowa	8	Winchester, Mass	21
Iowa City, Iowa	12	Winthrop, Mass	24
Marshalltown, Iowa	10	Woburn, Mass	21
Mason City, Iowa	23	Alpena, Mich	9
Muscatine, Iowa	17	Benton Harbor, Mich	15
Newton, Iowa	9	Ecorse, Mich	22
Oskaloosa, Iowa	8	Escanaba, Mich	13
Arkansas City, Kans	11	Ferndale, Mich	22
Atchison, Kans	14	Grosse Pointe Park, Mich	36
Chanute, Kans	7	Holland, Mich	10
Coffeyville, Kans	21	Iron Mountain, Mich	6
Dodge City, Kans	10	Ironwood, Mich	15
El Dorado, Kans	10	Lincoln Park, Mich	13
Emporia, Kans	10	Marquette, Mich	13
Fort Scott, Kans	9	Menominee, Mich	7
Independence, Kans	8	Monroe, Mich	21
Lawrence, Kans	12	Mount Clemens, Mich	14
Leavenworth, Kans	21	Muskegon Heights, Mich	39
Manhattan, Kans	9	Niles, Mich	11
Newton, Kans	6	Owosso, Mich	12
Parsons, Kans	9	River Rouge, Mich	22
Salina, Kans	18	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	12
Fort Thomas, Ky	8	Traverse City, Mich	7
Frankfort, Ky	11	Ypsilanti, Mich	15
Henderson, Ky	17	Albert Lea, Minn	7
Hopkinsville, Ky	14	Austin, Minn	18
Alexandria, La	27	Brainerd, Minn	7
Bogalusa, La	10	Faribault, Minn	9
La Fayette, La	8	Hibbing, Minn	30
Lake Charles, La	16	Mankato, Minn	15
Auburn, Maine	17	Rochester, Minn	23
Augusta, Maine	19	St. Cloud, Minn	22
Biddeford, Maine	14	South St. Paul, Minn	13
South Portland, Maine	11	Virginia, Minn	29
Waterville, Maine	12	Winona, Minn	20
Westbrook, Maine	7	Columbus, Miss	11
Annapolis, Md	14	Greenville, Miss	14
Frederick, Md	18	Greenwood, Miss	9

TABLE 52.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Gulfport, Miss	14	Glen Cove, N. Y	31
Hattiesburg, Miss	18	Glens Falls, N. Y	24
Laurel, Miss	14	Gloversville, N. Y	20
McComb, Miss	6	Hempstead, N. Y	43
Natchez, Miss	17	Herkimer, N. Y	13
Vicksburg, Miss	30	Hornell, N. Y	20
Cape Girardeau, Mo	13	Hudson, N. Y	18
Columbia, Mo	18	Irondequoit, N. Y	10
Hannibal, Mo	22	Ithaca, N. Y	24
Independence, Mo	14	Johnson City, N. Y	13
Jefferson City, Mo	14	Johnstown, N. Y	10
Maplewood, Mo	44	Kenmore, N. Y	18
Moberly, Mo	10	Little Falls, N. Y	8
St. Charles, Mo	10	Lockport, N. Y	28
Sedalia, Mo	15	Lynbrook, N. Y	31
Webster Groves, Mo	16	Mamaroneck, N. Y	25
Anaconda, Mont	5	Massena, N. Y	11
Billings, Mont	17	Middletown, N. Y	26
Helena, Mont	14	North Tonawanda, N. Y	26
Missoula, Mont	14	Ogdensburg, N. Y	16
Beatrice, Nebr	8	Olean, N. Y	20
Fremont, Nebr	9	Oneida, N. Y	14
Grand Island, Nebr	21	Oneonta, N. Y	13
Hastings, Nebr	13	Ossining, N. Y	19
Norfolk, Nebr	12	Oswego, N. Y	23
North Platte, Nebr	13	Peekskill, N. Y	23
Reno, Nev	34	Plattsburg, N. Y	12
Claremont, N. H	6	Port Chester, N. Y	39
Dover, N. H	16	Port Jervis, N. Y	19
Keene, N. H	12	Rensselaer, N. Y	15
Laconia, N. H	20	Rockville Centre, N. Y	36
Portsmouth, N. H	19	Saratoga Springs, N. Y	23
Bridgeton, N. J	12	Tonawanda, N. Y	18
Burlington, N. J	11	Watervliet, N. Y	22
Carteret, N. J	21	Concord, N. C	16
Cliffside Park, N. J	23	Elizabeth City, N. C	11
Cranford Township, N. J	17	Fayetteville, N. C	24
Dover, N. J	9	Gastonia, N. C	25
Englewood, N. J	40	Goldsboro, N. C	14
Gloucester, N. J	19	Kinston, N. C	17
Harrison, N. J	45	Rocky Mount, N. C	23
Hawthorne, N. J	11	Salisbury, N. C	17
Hillside Township, N. J	26	Shelby, N. C	11
Linden, N. J	57	Statesville, N. C	11
Long Branch, N. J	38	Thomasville, N. C	7
Lyndhurst Township, N. J	23	Wilson, N. C	20
Maplewood Township, N. J	40	Bismarck, N. Dak	9
Morristown, N. J	23	Grand Forks, N. Dak	20
Neptune Township, N. J	18	Minot, N. Dak	14
Nutley, N. J	30	Alliance, Ohio	16
Pensauken Township, N. J	16	Ashland, Ohio	9
Phillipsburg, N. J	15	Ashtabula, Ohio	18
Pleasantville, N. J	14	Bellaire, Ohio	9
Rahway, N. J	24	Bucyrus, Ohio	8
Red Bank, N. J	19	Cambridge, Ohio	8
Ridgefield Park, N. J	13	Campbell, Ohio	12
Ridgewood, N. J	29	Chillicothe, Ohio	15
Roselle, N. J	16	Coshocton, Ohio	8
South Orange, N. J	35	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	9
South River, N. J	13	East Liverpool, Ohio	9
Summit, N. J	30	Euclid, Ohio	24
Teaneck Township, N. J	32	Findlay, Ohio	12
Union Township, N. J	25	Fostoria, Ohio	7
Weehawken Township, N. J	55	Fremont, Ohio	9
Westfield, N. J	25	Garfield Heights, Ohio	14
Roswell, N. Mex	8	Ironton, Ohio	12
Santa Fe, N. Mex	12	Lancaster, Ohio	13
Batavia, N. Y	17	Marietta, Ohio	12
Beacon, N. Y	19	Martins Ferry, Ohio	10
Cohoes, N. Y	27	New Philadelphia, Ohio	7
Corning, N. Y	16	Niles, Ohio	10
Cortland, N. Y	16	Parma Village, Ohio	12
Dunkirk, N. Y	19	Piqua, Ohio	9
Endicott, N. Y	21	Salem, Ohio	6
Floral Park, N. Y	18	Sandusky, Ohio	16
Freeport, N. Y	33	Shaker Heights, Ohio	30
Fulton, N. Y	18	Struthers, Ohio	10
Geneva, N. Y	20	Wooster, Ohio	6

TABLE 52.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Xenia, Ohio	7	Taylor, Pa	7
Ada, Okla	11	Turtle Creek, Pa	9
Ardmore, Okla	17	Uniontown, Pa	20
Bartlesville, Okla	15	Vandergrift, Pa	4
Chickasha, Okla	12	Waynesboro, Pa	5
Lawton, Okla	12	Bristol Town, R. I	7
Okmulgee, Okla	13	Lincoln, R. I	8
Ponca City, Okla	17	North Providence, R. I	3
Sapulpa, Okla	9	Warwick, R. I	45
Shawnee, Okla	21	Westerly, R. I	10
Wewoka, Okla	6	West Warwick, R. I	11
Astoria, Oreg	10	Anderson, S. C	24
Eugene, Oreg	14	Greenwood, S. C	25
Klamath Falls, Oreg	15	Rock Hill, S. C	21
Medford, Oreg	8	Aberdeen, S. Dak	20
Abington Township, Pa	24	Huron, S. Dak	9
Ambridge, Pa	14	Mitchell, S. Dak	11
Arnold, Pa	7	Rapid City, S. Dak	10
Beaver Falls, Pa	14	Watertown, S. Dak	8
Bellevue, Pa	12	Bristol, Tenn	9
Berwick, Pa	3	Jackson, Tenn	19
Braddock, Pa	23	Johnson City, Tenn	23
Bradford, Pa	22	Kingsport, Tenn	15
Bristol, Pa	7	Big Spring, Tex	12
Butler, Pa	21	Brownwood, Tex	10
Cannonsburg, Pa	8	Cleburne, Tex	5
Carbondale, Pa	11	Corsicana, Tex	12
Carlisle, Pa	9	Del Rio, Tex	8
Carnegie, Pa	9	Denison, Tex	9
Chambersburg, Pa	11	Harlingen, Tex	7
Charleroi, Pa	10	Lubbock, Tex	17
Cheltenham Township, Pa	33	Marshall, Tex	11
Clairton, Pa	18	Pampa, Tex	6
Coatesville, Pa	14	Paris, Tex	13
Connellsville, Pa	11	San Benito, Tex	4
Conshohocken, Pa	17	Sherman, Tex	13
Coraopolis, Pa	9	Sweetwater, Tex	9
Dickson City, Pa	7	Temple, Tex	11
Donora, Pa	9	Texarkana, Tex	13
Dormont, Pa	10	Tyler, Tex	23
DuBois, Pa	6	Provo, Utah	8
Duquesne, Pa	18	Barre, Vt	11
Ellwood City, Pa	10	Rutland, Vt	14
Farrell, Pa	13	Alexandria, Va	35
Franklin, Pa	11	Charlottesville, Va	23
Greensburg, Pa	17	Hopewell, Va	14
Hanover, Pa	6	Staunton, Va	15
Hanover Township, Pa	23	Suffolk, Va	15
Haverford Township, Pa	36	Aberdeen, Wash	19
Homestead, Pa	29	Bremerton, Wash	11
Jeannette, Pa	6	Hoquiam, Wash	9
Kingston, Pa	16	Longview, Wash	6
Latrobe, Pa	9	Olympia, Wash	11
Lewistown, Pa	8	Port Angeles, Wash	7
Mahanoy City, Pa	7	Vancouver, Wash	15
McKees Rocks, Pa	13	Walla Walla, Wash	17
Meadville, Pa	15	Wenatchee, Wash	13
Monessen, Pa	17	Yakima, Wash	28
Mount Carmel, Pa	6	Fairmont, W. Va	18
Mount Lebanon Township, Pa	16	Morgantown, W. Va	9
Munhall, Pa	23	Moundsville, W. Va	7
New Kensington, Pa	18	Ashland, Wis	10
North Braddock, Pa	15	Beloit, Wis	26
Oil City, Pa	15	Cudahy, Wis	10
Olyphant, Pa	6	Janesville, Wis	19
Phoenixville, Pa	9	Manitowoc, Wis	20
Pittston, Pa	22	Marinette, Wis	9
Plymouth, Pa	15	Shorewood Village, Wis	14
Pottstown, Pa	16	South Milwaukee, Wis	9
Pottsville, Pa	28	Stevens Point, Wis	15
Shamokin, Pa	10	Two Rivers, Wis	10
Shenandoah, Pa	12	Watertown, Wis	10
Steelton, Pa	8	Waukesha, Wis	21
Stowe Township, Pa	17	Wausau, Wis	31
Sunbury, Pa	5	Wauwatosa, Wis	28
Swissvale, Pa	16	Casper, Wyo	18
Tamaqua, Pa	5	Cheyenne, Wyo	14

TABLE 52.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Auburn, Ala	4	Lynwood, Calif	12
Carbon Hill, Ala	4	Madera, Calif	6
Cullman, Ala	4	Marysville, Calif	8
Demopolis, Ala	3	Maywood, Calif	8
Fort Payne, Ala	7	Merced, Calif	7
Homewood, Ala	5	Mill Valley, Calif	8
Jacksonville, Ala	2	Montebello, Calif	12
Lanett, Ala	7	Monterey, Calif	11
Leeds, Ala	2	Monterey Park, Calif	9
Piedmont, Ala	4	Mountain View, Calif	3
Russellville, Ala	3	Napa, Calif	7
Sheffield, Ala	4	National City, Calif	9
Tarrant City, Ala	6	Needles, Calif	3
Tuscumbia, Ala	4	Oceanside, Calif	12
Bisbee, Ariz	6	Orange, Calif	9
Glendale, Ariz	3	Oroville, Calif	7
Globe, Ariz	6	Oxnard, Calif	5
Miami, Ariz	5	Pacific Grove, Calif	5
Nogales, Ariz	9	Petaluma, Calif	9
Prescott, Ariz	7	Piedmont, Calif	20
Winslow, Ariz	7	Pittsburg, Calif	11
Yuma, Ariz	6	Porterville, Calif	6
Batesville, Ark	4	Redding, Calif	10
Brinkley, Ark	3	Redondo Beach, Calif	14
Crossett, Ark	2	Redwood City, Calif	12
Dermott, Ark	3	Roseville, Calif	8
Fayetteville, Ark	4	San Anselmo, Calif	4
Helena, Ark	6	San Bruno, Calif	8
Hope, Ark	6	San Fernando, Calif	12
Malvern, Ark	4	San Gabriel, Calif	12
Marianna, Ark	6	San Marino, Calif	17
Monticello, Ark	3	San Rafael, Calif	13
Newport, Ark	4	Santa Clara, Calif	8
Rogers, Ark	4	Santa Maria, Calif	7
Russellville, Ark	4	Santa Paula, Calif	6
Searcy, Ark	6	Sausalito, Calif	4
Stamps, Ark	1	Sierra Madre, Calif	4
Stuttgart, Ark	3	Signal Hill, Calif	16
Wynne, Ark	3	South San Francisco, Calif	8
Albany, Calif	7	Sunnyvale, Calif	5
Antioch, Calif	4	Torrance, Calif	12
Arcadia, Calif	14	Tracy, Calif	5
Auburn, Calif	4	Tulare, Calif	11
Azusa, Calif	7	Upland, Calif	6
Bell, Calif	8	Visalia, Calif	9
Calexico, Calif	7	Watsonville, Calif	12
Chico, Calif	9	Woodland, Calif	7
Chino, Calif	2	Alamosa, Colo	4
Chula Vista, Calif	7	Durango, Colo	3
Claremont, Calif	12	Englewood, Colo	8
Coalinga, Calif	5	Fort Morgan, Colo	4
Colton, Calif	15	La Junta, Colo	4
Corona, Calif	6	Lamar, Colo	4
Coronado, Calif	14	Longmont, Colo	7
Culver City, Calif	15	Loveland, Colo	4
Daly City, Calif	11	Monte Vista, Colo	3
Delano, Calif	4	Montrose, Colo	3
Dinuba, Calif	3	Rocky Ford, Colo	3
Dunsmuir, Calif	3	Salida, Colo	4
El Centro, Calif	12	Sterling, Colo	5
El Cerrito, Calif	5	Danielson, Conn	12
El Segundo, Calif	18	Groton Borough, Conn	6
Escondido, Calif	3	Putnam, Conn	20
Exeter, Calif	4	Southington, Conn	14
Fillmore, Calif	3	Dover, Del	7
Fort Bragg, Calif	3	Milford, Del	4
Gilroy, Calif	5	Newark, Del	4
Glendora, Calif	3	New Castle, Del	3
Hawthorne, Calif	11	Arcadia, Fla	3
Hayward, Calif	6	Avon Park, Fla	2
Hermosa Beach, Calif	11	Bradenton, Fla	4
Huntington Beach, Calif	9	Clearwater, Fla	13
La Mesa, Calif	5	Coral Gables, Fla	35
La Verne, Calif	4	De Funiak Springs, Fla	3
Livermore, Calif	4	Fort Lauderdale, Fla	20
Lompoc, Calif	3	Fort Pierce, Fla	8
Los Gatos, Calif	4		

TABLE 52.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees
Hialeah, Fla	8
Hollywood, Fla	9
Kissimmee, Fla	4
Lake City, Fla	5
Lake Wales, Fla	3
Lake Worth, Fla	12
Leesburg, Fla	5
Marianna, Fla	6
Miami Beach, Fla	59
New Smyrna, Fla	8
Ocala, Fla	8
Palatka, Fla	6
Palmetto, Fla	7
Perry, Fla	2
Pompano, Fla	2
Quincy, Fla	5
Sarasota, Fla	10
Wauchula, Fla	3
Winter Haven, Fla	6
Winter Park, Fla	5
Americus, Ga	8
Dalton, Ga	8
Elberton, Ga	6
Quitman, Ga	5
Blackfoot, Idaho	4
Caldwell, Idaho	4
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	5
Emmett, Idaho	3
Idaho Falls, Idaho	13
Lewiston, Idaho	9
Moscow, Idaho	6
Nampa, Idaho	9
Preston, Idaho	3
St. Anthony, Idaho	2
Sandpoint, Idaho	3
Twin Falls, Idaho	11
Anna, Ill	3
Arlington Heights, Ill	6
Batavia, Ill	4
Beardstown, Ill	7
Bellwood, Ill	8
Belvidere, Ill	7
Benld, Ill	3
Benton, Ill	3
Carbondale, Ill	5
Carlinville, Ill	3
Carmi, Ill	3
Carterville, Ill	2
Clinton, Ill	5
De Kalb, Ill	8
Des Plaines, Ill	10
Dixon, Ill	7
Dolton, Ill	5
Downers Grove, Ill	8
Duquoin, Ill	5
Dwight, Ill	3
East Alton, Ill	3
East Peoria, Ill	10
Edwardsville, Ill	5
Flora, Ill	5
Galva, Ill	3
Geneva, Ill	7
Gillespie, Ill	4
Glencoe, Ill	11
Glen Ellyn, Ill	29
Herrin, Ill	4
Highland, Ill	3
Highwood, Ill	7
Hillsboro, Ill	4
Hinsdale, Ill	10
Homewood, Ill	4
Hoopeston, Ill	4
Johnston City, Ill	4
Kenilworth, Ill	9
La Grange Park, Ill	16
Lake Forest, Ill	16
Lansing, Ill	1
Lemont, Ill	8
Libertyville, Ill	3
Litchfield, Ill	4
Lockport, Ill	3
Lombard, Ill	7
Lyons, Ill	4
Macomb, Ill	10
Madison, Ill	10
Marseilles, Ill	3
Mendota, Ill	7
Morris, Ill	5
Morrison, Ill	5
Naperville, Ill	7
Niles Center, Ill	18
Normal, Ill	7
North Chicago, Ill	6
Oglesby, Ill	3
Pana, Ill	4
Paris, Ill	9
Peoria Heights, Ill	11
Peru, Ill	6
Pinckneyville, Ill	2
Pontiac, Ill	5
Princeton, Ill	5
Riverdale, Ill	5
River Forest, Ill	16
River Grove, Ill	4
Riverside, Ill	11
Robinson, Ill	7
Rochelle, Ill	5
Savanna, Ill	5
Silvis, Ill	3
Staunton, Ill	3
Steger, Ill	4
Summit, Ill	6
Taylorville, Ill	5
Tuscola, Ill	3
Venice, Ill	7
Villa Park, Ill	7
Virden, Ill	6
Watseka, Ill	4
West Chicago, Ill	2
Western Springs, Ill	6
Westmont, Ill	7
Westville, Ill	3
Wheaton, Ill	8
Wood River, Ill	5
Zion, Ill	5
Alexandria, Ind	5
Angola, Ind	2
Attica, Ind	4
Auburn, Ind	3
Aurora, Ind	2
Batesville, Ind	2
Beech Grove, Ind	9
Bicknell, Ind	5
Bluffton, Ind	6
Boonville, Ind	2
Brazil, Ind	5
Clinton, Ind	5
Columbia City, Ind	7
Crown Point, Ind	2
Dunkirk, Ind	2
Gas City, Ind	2
Greencastle, Ind	4
Greensburg, Ind	3
Hartford City, Ind	3
Jasonville, Ind	2
Kendallville, Ind	3
Lawrenceburg, Ind	5
Lebanon, Ind	4
Linton, Ind	4
Madison, Ind	4

TABLE 52.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees
Martinsville, Ind	4
Mitchell, Ind	3
Mount Vernon, Ind	3
Noblesville, Ind	3
North Vernon, Ind	4
Oakland City, Ind	1
Petersburg, Ind	2
Salem, Ind	3
Sullivan, Ind	4
Valparaiso, Ind	10
Wabash, Ind	8
West Lafayette, Ind	4
West Terre Haute, Ind	3
Winchester, Ind	3
Albia, Iowa	3
Algona, Iowa	4
Anamosa, Iowa	2
Atlantic, Iowa	3
Belle Plaine, Iowa	3
Bettendorf, Iowa	1
Carroll, Iowa	4
Cedar Falls, Iowa	5
Centerville, Iowa	6
Charles City, Iowa	5
Cherokee, Iowa	3
Clarinda, Iowa	4
Clarion, Iowa	2
Creston, Iowa	7
Decorah, Iowa	4
Eagle Grove, Iowa	3
Eldora, Iowa	2
Emmetsburg, Iowa	2
Fairfield, Iowa	4
Grinnell, Iowa	4
Hampton, Iowa	2
Iowa Falls, Iowa	4
Jefferson, Iowa	2
Knoxville, Iowa	3
Maquoketa, Iowa	3
Marion, Iowa	4
Missouri Valley, Iowa	3
Mount Pleasant, Iowa	4
Nevada, Iowa	4
Oelwein, Iowa	4
Onawa, Iowa	2
Sheldon, Iowa	3
Shenandoah, Iowa	5
Spencer, Iowa	4
Tama, Iowa	4
Washington, Iowa	2
Waverly, Iowa	2
Webster City, Iowa	4
Abilene, Kans	3
Augusta, Kans	6
Baxter Springs, Kans	4
Caney, Kans	4
Fredonia, Kans	4
Garden City, Kans	5
Garnett, Kans	3
Hays, Kans	4
Herington, Kans	2
Hiawatha, Kans	3
Hoisington, Kans	3
Humboldt, Kans	5
Iola, Kans	6
Junction City, Kans	6
Liberal, Kans	4
McPherson, Kans	7
Neodesha, Kans	3
Ottawa, Kans	7
Wellington, Kans	5
Winfield, Kans	8
Corbin, Ky	8
Cumberland, Ky	3
Danville, Ky	6
Dayton, Ky	5
Fulton, Ky	4
Georgetown, Ky	7
Glasgow, Ky	6
Harrodsburg, Ky	4
Jenkins, Ky	9
Lebanon, Ky	4
Ludlow, Ky	5
Mount Sterling, Ky	6
Pikeville, Ky	4
Winchester, Ky	7
Bossier City, La	3
Franklin, La	4
Haynesville, La	2
Houma, La	5
Lake Providence, La	3
Merryville, La	1
Minden, La	4
Natchitoches, La	7
New Iberia, La	7
Oakdale, La	2
Pineville, La	2
Plaquemine, La	5
Rayne, La	3
Slidell, La	3
Tallulah, La	4
West Monroe, La	6
Bath, Maine	9
Belfast, Maine	16
Calais, Maine	6
Fort Fairfield, Maine	6
Gardiner, Maine	7
Hallowell, Maine	14
Old Town, Maine	17
Presque Isle, Maine	3
Rockland, Maine	35
Saco, Maine	6
Cambridge, Md	7
Frostburg, Md	4
Takoma Park, Md	7
Westernport, Md	1
Abington, Mass	6
Amherst, Mass	4
Andover, Mass	11
Auburn, Mass	10
Ayer, Mass	3
Barnstable, Mass	21
Bridgewater, Mass	9
Canton, Mass	7
Cohasset, Mass	7
Dalton, Mass	2
Dartmouth, Mass	35
Dracut, Mass	14
Franklin, Mass	6
Great Barrington, Mass	7
Hingham, Mass	11
Ipswich, Mass	10
Lexington, Mass	16
Longmeadow, Mass	8
Ludlow, Mass	9
Marblehead, Mass	24
Maynard, Mass	15
Middleborough, Mass	9
Montague, Mass	4
Nantucket, Mass	6
North Andover, Mass	5
Northbridge, Mass	14
Orange, Mass	5
Palmer, Mass	12
Randolph, Mass	4
Reading, Mass	18
Rockport, Mass	5
Somerset, Mass	3
South Hadley, Mass	5
Uxbridge, Mass	6
Walpole, Mass	9
Ware, Mass	4
Winchendon, Mass	9

TABLE 52.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees
Albion, Mich.	5
Allegan, Mich.	3
Alma, Mich.	5
Belding, Mich.	1
Berkley, Mich.	6
Bessemer, Mich.	5
Big Rapids, Mich.	6
Birmingham, Mich.	17
Buchanan, Mich.	2
Cadillac, Mich.	6
Caro, Mich.	6
Centerline, Mich.	6
Charlotte, Mich.	2
Cheboygan, Mich.	3
Clawson, Mich.	3
Coldwater, Mich.	8
Crystal Falls, Mich.	3
Dowagiac, Mich.	4
East Detroit, Mich.	7
East Grand Rapids, Mich.	5
East Lansing, Mich.	5
Eaton Rapids, Mich.	7
Gladstone, Mich.	4
Grand Haven, Mich.	5
Grand Ledge, Mich.	3
Greenville, Mich.	4
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	15
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.	20
Hancock, Mich.	7
Hastings, Mich.	2
Houghton, Mich.	3
Howell, Mich.	3
Ionia, Mich.	2
Iron River, Mich.	4
Ishpeming, Mich.	9
Kingsford, Mich.	3
Lapeer, Mich.	2
Laurium, Mich.	3
Ludington, Mich.	6
Manistee, Mich.	5
Manistique, Mich.	4
Marine City, Mich.	3
Marshall, Mich.	4
Melvindale, Mich.	6
Midland, Mich.	5
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	4
Munising, Mich.	3
Negaunee, Mich.	9
Northville, Mich.	5
Norway, Mich.	3
Otsego, Mich.	3
Petoskey, Mich.	5
Pleasant Ridge, Mich.	6
Plymouth, Mich.	7
Rochester, Mich.	2
Rogers City, Mich.	1
Roseville, Mich.	6
St. Clair, Mich.	3
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	9
St. Joseph, Mich.	8
South Haven, Mich.	4
Sturgis, Mich.	9
Three Rivers, Mich.	11
Trenton, Mich.	8
Wakefield, Mich.	6
Wayne, Mich.	5
Zeeland, Mich.	2
Alexandria, Minn.	3
Anoka, Minn.	3
Bayport, Minn.	2
Bemidji, Minn.	6
Blue Earth, Minn.	2
Chisholm, Minn.	15
Columbia Heights, Minn.	2
Crookston, Minn.	6
Crosby, Minn.	3
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	4
East Grand Forks, Minn.	6
Edina, Minn.	3
Eveleth, Minn.	20
Fairmont, Minn.	5
Fergus Falls, Minn.	4
Gilbert, Minn.	5
Hastings, Minn.	4
Hopkins, Minn.	5
Hutchinson, Minn.	2
International Falls, Minn.	5
Lake City, Minn.	3
Litchfield, Minn.	3
Little Falls, Minn.	5
Luverne, Minn.	3
Marshall, Minn.	4
Montevideo, Minn.	5
Moorhead, Minn.	7
Nashwauk, Minn.	5
New Ulm, Minn.	6
Northfield, Minn.	3
North Mankato, Minn.	3
North St. Paul, Minn.	1
Owatonna, Minn.	9
Pipestone, Minn.	3
Proctorknott, Minn.	2
Red Wing, Minn.	11
Redwood Falls, Minn.	2
Robbinsdale, Minn.	5
St. James, Minn.	3
St. Louis Park, Minn.	4
St. Peter, Minn.	3
Sauk Center, Minn.	3
Sauk Rapids, Minn.	1
Sleepy Eye, Minn.	2
Staples, Minn.	3
Stillwater, Minn.	8
Thief River Falls, Minn.	4
Tracy, Minn.	2
Two Harbors, Minn.	5
Wadena, Minn.	3
Waseca, Minn.	3
West St. Paul, Minn.	3
White Bear Lake, Minn.	5
Willmar, Minn.	4
Worthington, Minn.	3
Lexington, Miss.	2
New Albany, Miss.	6
Pascagoula, Miss.	3
Picayune, Miss.	2
Aurora, Mo.	3
Boonville, Mo.	5
Cameron, Mo.	3
Carrollton, Mo.	2
Carthage, Mo.	6
Clayton, Mo.	20
Clinton, Mo.	4
DeSoto, Mo.	3
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	5
Higginsville, Mo.	3
Marceline, Mo.	4
Marshall, Mo.	5
Maryville, Mo.	5
Monett, Mo.	6
Richmond Heights, Mo.	10
Trenton, Mo.	3
Washington, Mo.	4
West Plains, Mo.	4
Bozeman, Mont.	6
Havre, Mont.	7
Kalispell, Mont.	5
Laurel, Mont.	3
Lewistown, Mont.	5
Livingston, Mont.	7

TABLE 52.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees
Whitefish, Mont	3
Alliance, Nebr	7
Auburn, Nebr	4
Aurora, Nebr	2
Blair, Nebr	3
Chadron, Nebr	3
Crete, Nebr	3
Fairbury, Nebr	4
Falls City, Nebr	6
Kearney, Nebr	7
Lexington, Nebr	3
McCook, Nebr	4
Nebraska City, Nebr	4
Schuyler, Nebr	4
Scottsbluff, Nebr	8
Seward, Nebr	3
South Sioux City, Nebr	3
Wahoo, Nebr	2
Wymore, Nebr	2
York, Nebr	5
Boulder City, Nev	8
Ely, Nev	5
Las Vegas, Nev	13
Sparks, Nev	6
Derry Town, N. H	4
Exeter, N. H	8
Franklin, N. H	5
Littleton, N. H	8
Newport, N. H	6
Somersworth, N. H	6
Audubon, N. J	14
Belmar, N. J	12
Bernardsville, N. J	6
Bogota, N. J	10
Boonton, N. J	7
Bound Brook, N. J	8
Bradley Beach, N. J	12
Butler, N. J	5
Caldwell, N. J	10
Cape May, N. J	9
Carlstadt, N. J	10
Clementon, N. J	2
Dunellen, N. J	5
East Paterson, N. J	25
Edgewater, N. J	24
Fairlawn, N. J	9
Fairview, N. J	11
Flemington, N. J	2
Fort Lee, N. J	24
Freehold, N. J	4
Garwood, N. J	9
Glassboro, N. J	4
Glen Ridge, N. J	21
Glen Rock, N. J	9
Guttenberg, N. J	11
Hackettstown, N. J	3
Haddonfield, N. J	17
Haddon Heights, N. J	10
Hammonton, N. J	5
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J	12
Highland Park, N. J	11
Keyport, N. J	6
Leonia, N. J	13
Madison, N. J	10
Manville, N. J	3
Maywood, N. J	12
Merchantville, N. J	8
Metuchen, N. J	8
Middlesex, N. J	14
New Milford, N. J	7
Newton, N. J	11
Northfield, N. J	3
North Plainfield, N. J	10
Ocean City, N. J	31
Paramus, N. J	4
Paulsboro, N. J	5
Penns Grove, N. J	6
Pitman, N. J	6
Pompton Lakes, N. J	6
Princeton, N. J	14
Prospect Park, N. J	3
Ramsey, N. J	6
Raritan, N. J	3
Roselle Park, N. J	10
Salem, N. J	6
Sayreville, N. J	10
Secaucus, N. J	15
Somerville, N. J	12
South Plainfield, N. J	6
Tenafly, N. J	14
Verona, N. J	12
Vineland, N. J	11
Washington, N. J	4
Westwood, N. J	9
Wildwood, N. J	22
Woodbury, N. J	14
Wood Ridge, N. J	8
Alamogordo, N. Mex	2
Carlsbad, N. Mex	5
Clayton, N. Mex	2
Clovis, N. Mex	7
Gallup, N. Mex	5
Portales, N. Mex	4
Albion, N. Y	6
Amityville, N. Y	11
Babylon, N. Y	11
Baldwinsville, N. Y	3
Ballston Spa, N. Y	5
Bath, N. Y	5
Bronxville, N. Y	20
Canajoharie, N. Y	2
Canandaigua, N. Y	10
Canastota, N. Y	4
Canisteo, N. Y	3
Canton, N. Y	4
Carthage, N. Y	4
Catskill, N. Y	6
Cobleskill, N. Y	3
Cooperstown, N. Y	2
Dansville, N. Y	5
Depew, N. Y	6
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y	10
Dolgeville, N. Y	4
East Rochester, N. Y	4
East Rockaway, N. Y	15
Ellenville, N. Y	7
Elmira Heights, N. Y	5
Elmsford, N. Y	6
Falconer, N. Y	3
Farmingdale, N. Y	8
Fort Edward, N. Y	3
Fort Plain, N. Y	5
Frankfort, N. Y	3
Fredonia, N. Y	5
Garden City, N. Y	28
Goshen, N. Y	5
Gowanda, N. Y	5
Granville, N. Y	4
Green Island, N. Y	5
Greenport, N. Y	6
Hamburg, N. Y	5
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y	13
Haverstraw, N. Y	9
Highland Falls, N. Y	4
Hudson Falls, N. Y	5
Ilion, N. Y	10
Irvington, N. Y	9
Lake Placid, N. Y	6
Lancaster, N. Y	5
Larchmont, N. Y	17

TABLE 52.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Lawrence, N. Y.	26	Bellefontaine, Ohio	4
Liberty, N. Y.	7	Bellevue, Ohio	5
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	8	Bridgeport, Ohio	3
Lowville, N. Y.	3	Bryan, Ohio	3
Lyons, N. Y.	9	Carey, Ohio	3
Malone, N. Y.	8	Chagrin Falls, Ohio	4
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7	Chevoit, Ohio	8
Medina, N. Y.	7	Circleville, Ohio	5
Mohawk, N. Y.	3	Clyde, Ohio	4
Monticello, N. Y.	6	Conneaut, Ohio	5
Newark, N. Y.	17	Crestline, Ohio	5
New York Mills, N. Y.	1	Crooksville, Ohio	1
North Pelham, N. Y.	13	Defiance, Ohio	4
Northport, N. Y.	4	Delaware, Ohio	5
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	16	Delphos, Ohio	4
Norwich, N. Y.	8	Dennison, Ohio	5
Nyack, N. Y.	12	Dover, Ohio	11
Owego, N. Y.	4	East Palestine, Ohio	2
Palmyra, N. Y.	6	Eaton, Ohio	2
Patchogue, N. Y.	18	Elmwood Place, Ohio	5
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	22	Fairport Harbor, Ohio	9
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5	Franklin, Ohio	5
Perry, N. Y.	5	Galion, Ohio	6
Pleasantville, N. Y.	11	Geneva, Ohio	4
Potsdam, N. Y.	4	Girard, Ohio	6
Rye, N. Y.	31	Glouster, Ohio	1
Sag Harbor, N. Y.	3	Grandview Heights, Ohio	7
Salamanca, N. Y.	14	Greenville, Ohio	6
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	8	Hillsboro, Ohio	6
Saugerties, N. Y.	5	Hubbard, Ohio	3
Scarsdale, N. Y.	22	Jackson, Ohio	3
Scotia, N. Y.	8	Kent, Ohio	9
Sea Cliff, N. Y.	5	Kenton, Ohio	6
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	5	Lebanon, Ohio	3
Silver Creek, N. Y.	5	Lisbon, Ohio	2
Solvay, N. Y.	14	Lockland, Ohio	8
Southampton, N. Y.	9	Logan, Ohio	3
Spring Valley, N. Y.	5	Lowellville, Ohio	3
Springville, N. Y.	4	Maple Heights, Ohio	7
Suffern, N. Y.	11	Maumee, Ohio	6
Tarrytown, N. Y.	17	Miamisburg, Ohio	4
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	16	Middleport, Ohio	3
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	4	Minerva, Ohio	3
Walden, N. Y.	5	Mingo Junction, Ohio	5
Wappingers Falls, N. Y.	3	Montpelier, Ohio	2
Warsaw, N. Y.	3	Mount Vernon, Ohio	6
Waterford, N. Y.	5	New Boston, Ohio	11
Waterloo, N. Y.	3	Newton Falls, Ohio	2
Waverly, N. Y.	4	North Canton, Ohio	4
Wellsville, N. Y.	5	North College Hill, Ohio	5
Westfield, N. Y.	3	Oakwood, Ohio	18
West Haverstraw, N. Y.	8	Oberlin, Ohio	4
Whitehall, N. Y.	3	Orrville, Ohio	2
Yorkville, N. Y.	10	Oxford, Ohio	8
Asheboro, N. C.	4	Port Clinton, Ohio	3
Canton, N. C.	7	Ravenna, Ohio	4
Forest City, N. C.	4	Reading, Ohio	8
Hendersonville, N. C.	5	Rocky River, Ohio	7
Hickory, N. C.	13	St. Bernard, Ohio	12
Lenoir, N. C.	9	St. Marys, Ohio	3
Lexington, N. C.	8	Sebring, Ohio	2
Lumberton, N. C.	6	Shadyside, Ohio	3
Mount Airy, N. C.	7	Shelby, Ohio	6
Mount Olive, N. C.	2	Sidney, Ohio	5
Reidsville, N. C.	13	South Euclid, Ohio	4
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	7	Tippecanoe City, Ohio	3
Sanford, N. C.	4	Toronto, Ohio	4
Southern Pines, N. C.	3	Troy, Ohio	7
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	3	Uhrichsville, Ohio	5
Jamestown, N. Dak.	7	Upper Arlington, Ohio	3
Mandan, N. Dak.	4	Urbana, Ohio	6
Williston, N. Dak.	3	Van Wert, Ohio	4
Amherst, Ohio	5	Wadsworth, Ohio	5
Athens, Ohio	7	Washington Court House, Ohio	5
Barnesville, Ohio	3	Wellston, Ohio	4
Bedford, Ohio	4	Westerville, Ohio	2

TABLE 52.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Willoughby, Ohio	6	Derry, Pa	3
Wilmington, Ohio	4	Downingtown, Pa	3
Wyoming, Ohio	12	Doylestown, Pa	4
Alva, Okla	3	Dupont, Pa	4
Blackwell, Okla	11	East Conemaugh, Pa	4
Bristow, Okla	4	East McKeesport, Pa	3
Chandler, Okla	3	East Pittsburgh, Pa	10
Claremore, Okla	5	East Stroudsburg, Pa	4
Cleveland, Okla	2	Ebensburg, Pa	2
Clinton, Okla	5	Edgewood, Pa	10
Commerce, Okla	2	Elizabethtown, Pa	1
Cordell, Okla	3	Emaus, Pa	15
Cushing, Okla	7	Emporium, Pa	2
Drumright, Okla	2	Ephrata, Pa	3
Duncan, Okla	8	Ferndale, Pa	2
Durant, Okla	4	Ford City, Pa	3
Edmond, Okla	4	Forest City, Pa	10
Elk City, Okla	3	Fountain Hill, Pa	4
El Reno, Okla	9	Freedom, Pa	3
Frederick, Okla	5	Freeland, Pa	3
Guthrie, Okla	9	Freeport, Pa	2
Henryetta, Okla	6	Gallitzin, Pa	2
Holdenville, Okla	5	Gettysburg, Pa	4
Hollis, Okla	2	Gilberton, Pa	22
Hominy, Okla	3	Glenolden, Pa	5
Kingfisher, Okla	5	Greenville, Pa	5
Mangum, Okla	4	Grove City, Pa	3
Marlow, Okla	3	Hamburg, Pa	4
Miami, Okla	7	Hatboro, Pa	6
Norman, Okla	9	Hellertown, Pa	3
Pawhuska, Okla	8	Hollidaysburg, Pa	3
Pawnee, Okla	3	Honesdale, Pa	5
Poteau, Okla	2	Huntingdon, Pa	3
Sand Springs, Okla	4	Indiana, Pa	7
Stillwater, Okla	7	Ingram, Pa	8
Sulphur, Okla	5	Irwin, Pa	3
Tonkawa, Okla	6	Jenkintown, Pa	17
Wilson, Okla	2	Jersey Shore, Pa	5
Albany, Oreg	5	Kane, Pa	10
Ashland, Oreg	5	Kittanning, Pa	5
Baker, Oreg	6	Kutztown, Pa	2
Bend, Oreg	5	Lansdale, Pa	4
Burns, Oreg	5	Lansdowne, Pa	11
Corvallis, Oreg	5	Lansford, Pa	3
Grants Pass, Oreg	5	Leechburg, Pa	3
Hood River, Oreg	4	Lititz, Pa	3
La Grande, Oreg	7	Lock Haven, Pa	9
Pendleton, Oreg	5	McAdoo, Pa	4
Roseburg, Oreg	3	McDonald, Pa	2
The Dalles, Oreg	7	Marcus Hook, Pa	5
Ambler, Pa	3	Mechanicsburg, Pa	4
Apollo, Pa	4	Midland, Pa	6
Ashley, Pa	4	Millvale, Pa	5
Avalon, Pa	12	Milton, Pa	3
Barnesboro, Pa	3	Monaca, Pa	3
Beaver, Pa	7	Monongahela City, Pa	4
Bedford, Pa	2	Morrisville, Pa	4
Bellefonte, Pa	3	Mount Joy, Pa	1
Blairsville, Pa	4	Mount Penn, Pa	4
Boyertown, Pa	2	Mount Pleasant, Pa	3
Brackenridge, Pa	4	Nanty Glo, Pa	2
Brentwood, Pa	8	Nazareth, Pa	4
Brockway, Pa	1	New Cumberland, Pa	1
Brookville, Pa	2	Northampton, Pa	3
Brownsville, Pa	7	North Bellevernon, Pa	1
Camp Hill, Pa	2	North East, Pa	3
Catasauqua, Pa	5	Norwood, Pa	6
Clearfield, Pa	3	Oakmont, Pa	6
Clifton Heights, Pa	5	Palmerton, Pa	7
Clymer, Pa	2	Patton, Pa	1
Coaldale, Pa	3	Pen Argyl, Pa	3
Coplay, Pa	1	Penbrook, Pa	6
Corry, Pa	6	Portage, Pa	5
Dale, Pa	3	Punxsutawney, Pa	7
Dallastown, Pa	2	Quakertown, Pa	4
Danville, Pa	3	Rankin, Pa	12

TABLE 52.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Reynoldsville, Pa	2	Bryan, Tex	9
Ridgway, Pa	2	Burkburnett, Tex	3
Roaring Spring, Pa	1	Cisco, Tex	7
Rochester, Pa	8	Coleman, Tex	3
St. Clair, Pa	6	Commerce, Tex	3
St. Marys, Pa	4	Denton, Tex	12
Sayre, Pa	3	Eastland, Tex	5
Schuylkill Haven, Pa	4	Hillsboro, Tex	5
Scottdale, Pa	3	Jacksonville, Tex	5
Sewickley, Pa	7	Jasper, Tex	2
Sharpsburg, Pa	9	Kerrville, Tex	4
Sharpsville, Pa	5	Longview, Tex	7
Shillington, Pa	3	McAllen, Tex	5
Shippensburg, Pa	3	McKinney, Tex	13
Slatington, Pa	6	Mexia, Tex	4
Somerset, Pa	3	Mineola, Tex	2
South Connellsville, Pa	1	Mineral Wells, Tex	7
South Fork, Pa	1	Olney, Tex	4
South Greensburg, Pa	2	Orange, Tex	15
Southwest Greensburg, Pa	1	Paducah, Tex	1
Spring City, Pa	1	Perryton, Tex	4
State College, Pa	2	Pharr, Tex	2
Stroudsburg, Pa	2	Ranger, Tex	5
Summit Hill, Pa	1	Smithville, Tex	2
Swarthmore, Pa	6	Stamford, Tex	4
Swoyerville, Pa	14	University Park, Tex	11
Tarentum, Pa	7	Uvalde, Tex	1
Throop, Pa	6	Weatherford, Tex	6
Titusville, Pa	7	Weslaco, Tex	3
Trafford, Pa	3	American Fork, Utah	4
Tyrone, Pa	4	Bingham Canyon, Utah	4
Upland, Pa	3	Cedar City, Utah	3
Verona, Pa	4	Eureka, Utah	3
Waynesburg, Pa	4	Logan, Utah	8
Weatherly, Pa	1	Murray, Utah	4
West Conshohocken, Pa	3	Nephi, Utah	3
Westmont, Pa	5	Park City, Utah	2
West Newton, Pa	2	Payson, Utah	3
West Pittston, Pa	9	Spanish Fork, Utah	4
West Reading, Pa	9	Springville, Utah	3
Westview, Pa	5	Bennington Village, Vt	10
West York, Pa	3	Brattleboro, Vt	8
Windber, Pa	5	Montpelier, Vt	11
Wyomissing, Pa	7	St. Albans, Vt	3
Youngwood, Pa	3	St. Johnsbury, Vt	10
Barrington, R. I	4	Springfield, Vt	5
Burrillville, R. I	3	Windsor, Vt	4
East Greenwich, R. I	2	Winooski, Vt	3
Warren, R. I	6	Covington, Va	5
Clinton, S. C	7	Farmville, Va	5
Darlington, S. C	7	Franklin, Va	4
Hartsville, S. C	6	Galax, Va	4
Lancaster, S. C	7	Hampton, Va	9
Marion, S. C	4	Harrisonburg, Va	10
Newberry, S. C	9	Lexington, Va	5
Union, S. C	13	Norton, Va	2
Brooking, S. Dak	5	Radford, Va	4
Hot Springs, S. Dak	3	Salem, Va	7
Lead, S. Dak	3	South Norfolk, Va	6
Mobridge, S. Dak	3	Vinton, Va	5
Pierre, S. Dak	5	Waynesboro, Va	8
Yankton, S. Dak	4	Williamsburg, Va	4
Alcoa, Tenn	3	Anacortes, Wash	3
Cleveland, Tenn	8	Camas, Wash	4
Dyersburg, Tenn	8	Centralia, Wash	8
Elizabethton, Tenn	6	Chehalis, Wash	5
Greeneville, Tenn	7	Clarkston, Wash	3
Norris, Tenn	16	Cle Elum, Wash	4
Tullahoma, Tenn	3	Colfax, Wash	3
Union City, Tenn	5	Ellensburg, Wash	5
Alpine, Tex	4	Kelso, Wash	5
Arlington, Tex	6	Pasco, Wash	3
Borger, Tex	20	Port Townsend, Wash	3
Breckenridge, Tex	4	Puyallup, Wash	6

TABLE 52.—*Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Raymond, Wash	3	Kaukauna, Wis	6
Renton, Wash	5	Ladysmith, Wis	2
Benwood, W. Va	7	Little Chute, Wis	2
Buckhannon, W. Va	5	Marshfield, Wis	9
Chester, W. Va	1	Menasha, Wis	14
Elkins, W. Va	5	Menomonie, Wis	6
Grafton, W. Va	7	Merrill, Wis	7
Hinton, W. Va	5	Monroe, Wis	7
Hollidays Cove, W. Va	8	Neenah, Wis	13
Keyser, W. Va	3	New London, Wis	4
Logan, W. Va	5	Park Falls, Wis	4
Mannington, W. Va	2	Portage, Wis	4
McMechen, W. Va	2	Port Washington, Wis	4
Princeton, W. Va	7	Reedsburg, Wis	2
St. Albans, W. Va	3	Rhinelander, Wis	5
Salem, W. Va	2	Sheboygan Falls, Wis	2
Sisterville, W. Va	1	Sparta, Wis	6
South Charleston, W. Va	4	Sturgeon Bay, Wis	4
Welch, W. Va	9	Tomah, Wis	3
Wellsburg, W. Va	3	Tomahawk, Wis	3
Weston, W. Va	5	Waupaca, Wis	7
Williamson, W. Va	11	Waupun, Wis	3
Antigo, Wis	7	West Bend, Wis	7
Beaver Dam, Wis	11	West Milwaukee, Wis	11
Burlington, Wis	5	Whitefish Bay, Wis	13
Chippewa Falls, Wis	9	Whitewater, Wis	5
Columbus, Wis	6	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	11
Delavan, Wis	4	Laramie, Wyo	7
Edgerton, Wis	2	Rock Springs, Wyo	8
Fort Atkinson, Wis	4	Sheridan, Wyo	7
Jefferson, Wis	2		

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

During the first 6 months of 1938 the F B I examined 288,264 arrest records as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably larger than for the corresponding portion of prior years, which were as follows: 1937, 251,575; 1936, 219,868. The increase in the number of arrest records examined should not necessarily be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it quite probably is at least partially the result of an increase in the number of local agencies contributing fingerprint records to the Identification Division of the F B I. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

More than 30 percent of the arrest records examined during the first half of 1938 represented persons taken into custody for murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Arrests for major violations are reflected by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	3, 313
Robbery	8, 121
Assault	15, 240
Burglary	19, 753
Larceny (except auto theft)	33, 381
Auto theft	6, 841
Embezzlement and fraud	10, 148
Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	2, 116
Forgery and counterfeiting	4, 327
Rape	3, 167
Narcotic drug laws	2, 262
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	3, 209
Driving while intoxicated	10, 544
Gambling	3, 603
Arson	526
Total	126, 651

Sex.—Of the 288,264 arrest records examined, 269,141 (93.4 percent) represented men and 19,123 (6.6 percent) represented women. For all types of crime except commercialized vice the number of men

arrested was larger than the number of women. However, a comparison of the figures representing an average group of 100 men arrested with those for an average group of 100 women arrested indicates that there were more women than men charged with murder, assault, and the use of narcotic drugs. Also, the same type of comparison indicates a somewhat larger ratio of arrests of women for larceny; but for other types of crimes against property, such as robbery, burglary, and auto theft, men predominate. The comparison further reveals that 12 of each 1,000 women arrested and fingerprinted were charged with driving while intoxicated, whereas 39 of each 1,000 men arrested were charged with that type of violation. Data for individual types of crimes may be found in the following table.

Distribution of arrests by sex Jan. 1–June 30, 1938

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	3,313	3,004	309	1.1	1.1	1.6
Robbery	8,121	7,803	318	2.8	2.9	1.7
Assault	15,240	14,046	1,194	5.3	5.2	6.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	19,753	19,445	308	6.9	7.2	1.6
Larceny—theft	33,381	31,003	2,378	11.6	11.5	12.4
Auto theft	6,841	6,759	82	2.4	2.5	.4
Embezzlement and fraud	10,148	9,733	415	3.5	3.6	2.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2,116	1,976	140	.7	.7	.7
Arson	526	488	38	.2	.2	.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,327	4,079	248	1.5	1.5	1.3
Rape	3,167	3,167	----------	1.1	1.2	----------
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,219	800	2,419	1.1	.3	12.6
Other sex offenses	3,792	3,301	491	1.3	1.2	2.6
Narcotic drug laws	2,262	1,623	639	.8	.6	3.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3,209	3,103	106	1.1	1.2	.6
Offenses against family and children	3,551	3,473	78	1.2	1.3	.4
Liquor laws	4,285	3,657	628	1.5	1.4	3.3
Driving while intoxicated	10,644	10,405	239	3.7	3.9	1.2
Road and driving laws	1,982	1,957	25	.7	.7	.1
Parking violations	7	7	----------	(1)	(1)	----------
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3,655	3,599	56	1.3	1.3	.3
Disorderly conduct	12,691	11,273	1,418	4.4	4.2	7.4
Drunkenness	40,977	38,834	2,143	14.2	14.4	11.2
Vagrancy	28,061	26,478	1,583	9.7	9.9	8.3
Gambling	3,603	3,397	206	1.3	1.3	1.1
Suspicion	34,760	32,349	2,411	12.1	12.0	12.6
Not stated	4,119	3,841	278	1.4	1.4	1.5
All other offenses	20,514	19,541	973	7.1	7.3	5.1
Total	288,264	269,141	19,123	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age.—From 1932 to the middle of 1935 age 19 was the group in which the largest number of arrests occurred. Since the middle of 1935 there have been more arrests for ages 21, 22, and 23 than for any other groups. During the first 6 months of 1938 there were more arrests for age 21 than for any other single age group. The groups for which the largest number of arrests occurred during the first half of 1938 are as follows:

Age:	*Number of arrests*
21	12,863
22	12,838
23	12,792
19	12,619

The compilation for 1937 reflected that 18.0 percent of the persons arrested were less than 21 years old, but during the first half of 1938 the proportion was 18.9 percent. In addition to the 54,615 persons less than 21 years old arrested during the first 6 months of 1938, there were 50,216 (17.4 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 104,831 (36.4 percent) less than 25 years old. Persons arrested who were between the ages of 25 and 29 numbered 49,692 (17.2 percent). This makes a total of 154,523 (53.6 percent) less than 30 years old. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received at the F B I, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrests records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups, because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals.)

Arrests by age groups Jan. 1–June 30, 1938

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	4	11	11	25	54	80	103	109	135	122	133	157	657	500	435	312	175	290	3,313
Robbery	3	30	48	200	347	533	651	528	554	546	544	506	1,658	947	556	250	127	93	8,121
Assault	20	19	27	147	254	367	478	455	581	628	670	623	3,049	2,380	2,026	1,315	890	1,311	15,240
Burglary—breaking or entering	21	515	448	1,313	1,744	1,754	1,547	1,208	1,098	981	893	783	2,990	1,755	1,196	685	391	431	19,753
Larceny—theft	44	557	429	1,340	1,955	2,346	2,092	1,712	1,695	1,651	1,486	1,321	5,000	3,739	3,056	1,980	1,296	1,682	33,381
Auto theft	5	94	198	586	681	820	715	499	475	366	318	243	868	490	255	124	58	46	6,841
Embezzlement and fraud	10	4	4	25	70	132	154	183	427	454	413	413	1,868	1,591	1,561	1,121	777	941	10,148
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2	5	3	42	72	78	95	93	102	75	95	80	320	287	245	177	144	201	2,116
Arson		6	2	4	13	18	12	14	17	16	20	16	90	74	69	46	33	76	526
Forgery and counterfeiting	3	3	23	53	104	156	174	157	181	187	186	172	754	681	574	407	247	265	4,327
Rape	1	9	8	59	103	186	206	217	186	187	194	120	561	322	272	151	124	261	3,167
Prostitution and commercialized vice		1	4	5	17	62	82	73	117	222	263	232	880	507	378	184	100	92	3,219
Other sex offenses	7	8	9	51	100	122	120	118	112	155	154	153	689	517	457	319	219	482	3,792
Narcotic drug laws	2	3		7	29	39	58	50	67	80	96	127	456	354	324	242	147	181	2,262
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	5	7	9	55	83	141	159	126	170	150	154	134	610	412	343	246	186	219	3,209
Offenses against family and children	3	2		1	15	20	43	58	86	121	131	148	688	741	590	407	251	246	3,551
Liquor laws	3	5	6	19	33	61	98	103	136	151	151	156	775	690	613	449	309	527	4,285
Driving while intoxicated	9		1	6	33	77	128	170	295	324	351	363	1,940	1,811	1,751	1,311	909	1,165	10,644
Road and driving laws	6			9	26	80	123	110	139	123	114	116	432	259	203	106	54	82	1,982
Parking violations											1	1	1	1	1	1		1	7
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2	4	5	34	68	163	197	175	253	235	236	194	724	480	397	209	114	165	3,655
Disorderly conduct	17	28	48	146	298	457	500	474	584	598	605	528	2,241	1,746	1,482	1,061	753	1,125	12,691
Drunkenness	46	3	15	59	177	400	572	643	898	961	1,148	1,150	5,955	6,361	6,692	5,211	3,993	6,693	40,977
Vagrancy	22	55	48	303	631	1,133	1,214	970	1,408	1,407	1,336	1,253	4,976	3,716	3,086	2,083	1,565	2,855	28,061
Gambling	4	2	5	8	31	45	61	58	98	94	120	111	620	639	598	454	283	372	3,603
Suspicion	30	280	280	593	1,226	1,702	1,807	1,579	1,805	1,825	1,842	1,628	6,691	4,497	3,458	2,244	1,419	1,854	34,760
Not stated	6	42	41	79	130	156	143	136	165	168	176	157	715	557	531	371	236	310	4,119
All other offenses	13	340	278	572	796	1,066	1,087	970	1,079	1,011	962	838	3,484	2,229	1,740	1,562	1,179	1,308	20,514
Total	288	2,033	1,950	5,741	9,090	12,194	12,619	10,988	12,863	12,838	12,792	11,723	49,692	38,283	32,889	23,028	15,979	23,274	288,264

Youths less than 21 years old were frequently charged with offenses against property, particularly robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. This is clearly indicated by the following tabulation:

Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups

Age group	All offenses	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Under 21	18.9	11.9	28.8	43.2	31.2	52.5
21–29	34.7	36.3	46.9	34.1	33.4	33.2
30–39	24.7	28.2	18.5	14.9	20.4	10.9
40–49	13.5	14.7	4.6	5.5	9.8	2.6
50 and over	8.1	8.8	1.1	2.2	5.1	.7
Unknown	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The predominance of youthful persons among those charged with offenses against property is further indicated by the fact that 85,213 persons of all ages were arrested for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson). During the first 6 months of 1938, 26,589 (31.2 percent) of the persons arrested for such crimes were less than 21 years old.

Further indication of the large part played by youthful persons in the commission of crimes against property is seen in the figures showing that 36.4 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 55.3 percent of those charged with robbery, 62.2 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.7 percent of those charged with larceny, and 73.0 percent of those charged with auto theft. One-half of all crimes against property during the first half of 1938 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–June 30, 1938

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	3,313	393	940	11.9	28.4
Robbery	8,121	2,337	4,487	28.8	55.3
Assault	15,240	1,747	4,249	11.5	27.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	19,753	8,529	12,284	43.2	62.2
Larceny—theft	33,381	10,431	16,584	31.2	49.7
Auto theft	6,841	3,593	4,995	52.5	73.0
Embezzlement and fraud	10,148	572	2,279	5.6	22.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2,116	388	740	18.3	35.0
Arson	526	69	138	13.1	26.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,327	670	1,396	15.5	32.3
Rape	3,167	788	1,475	24.9	46.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,219	244	1,078	7.6	33.5
Other sex offenses	3,792	528	1,102	13.9	29.1
Narcotic drug laws	2,262	186	556	8.2	24.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3,209	580	1,188	18.1	37.0
Offenses against family and children	3,551	139	625	3.9	17.6
Liquor laws	4,285	325	919	7.6	21.4
Driving while intoxicated	10,644	415	1,748	3.9	16.4
Road and driving laws	1,982	348	840	17.6	42.4
Parking violations	7		2	0	28.6
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3,655	646	1,564	17.7	42.8
Disorderly conduct	12,691	1,951	4,266	15.4	33.6
Drunkenness	40,977	1,869	6,026	4.6	14.7
Vagrancy	28,061	4,354	9,758	15.5	34.8
Gambling	3,603	210	633	5.8	17.6
Suspicion	34,760	7,467	14,567	21.5	41.9
Not stated	4,119	727	1,393	17.6	33.8
All other offenses	20,514	5,109	8,999	24.9	43.9
Total	288,264	54,615	104,831	18.9	36.4

Recidivism.—There were 126,218 (43.8 percent) of the 288,264 persons arrested during the first 6 months of 1938 who already had prior fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. In addition, there were 4,914 current records bearing notations relative to prior criminal activities of persons arrested during the first 6 months of 1938 although their fingerprints had not previously been on file. This makes a total of 131,132 persons arrested during the first 6 months of 1938 concerning whom there was information on file dealing with prior criminal activities, and the records showed that 83,073 had been convicted previously of one or more crimes. This number is 63.4 percent of the 131,132 records containing data concerning prior criminal activities, and 28.8 percent of the 288,264 arrest records examined.

In more than one-half of the cases the previous convictions were based on major violations as indicated by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	761
Robbery	3,371
Assault	4,067
Burglary	9,106
Larceny (and related offenses)	19,859
Arson	107
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,605
Rape	612
Narcotic drug laws	1,350
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	938
Driving while intoxicated	1,884
Total	44,660

Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1–June 30, 1938

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Number of records showing one or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	564	654	573	1,227
Robbery	2,712	3,932	2,680	6,612
Assault	3,715	4,363	4,150	8,513
Burglary—breaking or entering	5,750	9,223	5,411	14,634
Larceny—theft	9,101	15,496	11,772	27,268
Auto theft	1,628	2,330	1,332	3,662
Embezzlement and fraud	2,698	4,126	2,478	6,604
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	432	575	402	977
Arson	75	83	57	140
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,410	2,666	1,047	3,713
Rape	602	705	491	1,196
Prostitution and commercialized vice	822	1,087	802	1,889
Other sex offenses	715	800	853	1,653
Narcotic drug laws	994	2,760	1,157	3,917
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	765	938	728	1,666
Offenses against family and children	603	565	511	1,076
Liquor laws	1,100	810	1,329	2,139
Driving while intoxicated	1,872	1,472	1,909	3,381
Road and driving laws	334	267	303	570
Parking violations	3		5	5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	849	785	906	1,691
Disorderly conduct	3,630	3,357	6,696	10,053
Drunkenness	14,858	9,442	37,337	46,779
Vagrancy	10,400	8,959	12,681	21,640
Gambling	618	679	602	1,281
Suspicion	9,520	11,456	12,129	23,585
Not stated	1,124	1,537	1,243	2,780
All other offenses	6,179	6,644	7,854	14,498
Total	83,073	95,711	117,438	213,149

There were 23 persons arrested for murder or manslaughter during the first half of 1938 whose criminal history revealed that they had on a prior occasion been convicted of criminal homicide in some degree. As already indicated, more than one-half of all persons whose records reflected prior convictions had been convicted of major crimes, and the tabulation further indicates a general tendency for recidivists to repeat the same type of crime.

The 83,073 persons whose records revealed one or more prior convictions were found to have been convicted of a total of 213,149 offenses. In 95,711 instances the convictions were of major crimes, and in 117,438 cases the convictions were of less serious violations of the law.

Race.—Whites were represented by 214,990 of the records examined and Negroes by 62,119. The remaining races were represented as follows: Indian, 1,448; Chinese, 447; Japanese, 117; Mexican, 8,053; all others, 1,090.

The significance of the figures showing the number of Negroes arrested as compared with the number of whites can best be indicated in terms of the number of each in the general population of the country. Exclusive of those under 15 years of age, there were according to the 1930 decennial census, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. Of each 100,000 Negroes, 773 were arrested and fingerprinted during the first 6 months of 1938, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 296 and for foreign-born whites 109. It should be observed in connection with the foregoing data that the figure for native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. Persons desiring to make a thorough study of the comparative amounts of crime committed by native whites and foreign-born whites should employ available compilations showing the number of instances in which offenders are of foreign or mixed parentage.

At the end of June 1938 there were 8,927,728 fingerprint records and 10,258,132 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 6 months of 1938, more than 58 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 3,858 were identified through fingerprint records during the same period, and interested law enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives. As of June 30, 1938, there were 10,653 police departments, peace officers, and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

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OF THE

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(II)

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

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SUMMARY

Increase in Crimes of Burglary and Larceny.

Crimes of burglary and larceny increased during the first 9 months of 1938 as compared with 1937. The increases evidenced were moderate, amounting to 2.2 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively. In other offenses against property, robbery and auto theft, decreases were noted. The decrease in robbery was very small.

Compared with 1936 figures, the 1938 figures show the following increases: Robbery, 13.7 percent; burglary, 9.5 percent; larceny, 16.4 percent.

Decrease in Crimes Against Persons.

There were decreases in the number of murders, manslaughters, rapes, and other felonious assaults during the first 9 months of 1938. However, the 1938 rape figure is higher than for all preceding years of this decade except 1937.

Distribution of Crimes.

More than one-half (55.7 percent) of the crimes were larcenies, 23.1 percent burglaries, 12.8 percent auto thefts, and 4.0 percent robberies, making a total of 95.6 percent committed for the purpose of obtaining property. The remaining 4.4 percent consisted of homicides, rapes, and other felonious assaults.

Approximately one-half of the places burglarized were residences, 35 percent of which were entered in the daytime. With reference to both residence and nonresidence burglaries, it was found that 21 percent occurred during the daytime.

Thirteen percent of the larcenies involved thefts of property valued in excess of $50; 65 percent involved property ranging from $5 to $50 in value; and the property was valued at less than $5 per offense in the remaining 22 percent of the thefts.

Recoveries of stolen automobiles amounted to 95.8 percent.

Geographic Division of Crime Rates.

The crime information has been arranged to make it possible to make comparisons between local data and average figures for cities of the same size located in the same section of the United States. National averages for cities grouped by size and annual trends by States are also presented.

Persons Arrested.

Fingerprint cards representing 432,527 arrests during the first 9 months of 1938 reveal that 19.0 percent of the persons arrested were under 21 years of age. During 1937, only 18.0 percent of the persons arrested were less than 21 years old.

There were more arrests for age 21 than for any other single age group.

The records revealed that 120,639 of the persons arrested had previously been convicted of 301,446 crimes.

Police Killed by Criminals, 1937.

Reports received from police departments of 389 cities disclosed that 40 police officers were killed by criminals during the calendar year 1937.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft).*—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value. (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area.

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports have been received during the first 9 months of 1938. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed are estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants and, accordingly, for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

The growth in the crime reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for the first 9 months of 1932–1938:

Year	Cities	Population	Year	Cities	Population
1932	1,546	52,802,362	1936	2,271	65,319,548
1933	1,638	62,041,342	1937	2,358	65,811,861
1934	1,727	62,391,056	1938	2,617	67,262,788
1935	2,050	64,012,959			

The foregoing comparison shows that during the first 9 months of 1938 there was an increase of 259 cities as compared with the corresponding period of 1937, the population represented for those cities being 1,450,927.

In addition to the 2,617 city and village police departments which submitted crime reports during 1938, one or more reports were received during that period from 1,532 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 9 agencies in possessions of the United States. This makes a grand total of 4,158 agencies contributing crime reports during 1938.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	982	912	92.9	60,265,719	58,815,119	97.6
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	104	101	97.1	6,980,407	6,781,874	97.2
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	191	177	92.7	6,638,544	6,144,668	92.6
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	593	540	91.1	9,100,956	8,342,765	91.7

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,705 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 8,447,669. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

In table 57 there is presented the number of offenses known to the police during the first 9 months of 1938 as reported by 1,894 cities with an aggregate population of 61,645,533. The information is also presented in the form of crime rates for the cities divided into six groups according to size, in order that police executives may compare their local crime rates with national averages for cities of approximately the same size. Table 60 presents the information with the cities divided according to size within the nine geographic divisions of the country which makes it possible to compare local crime data with average figures for cities of the same size located in the same section of the United States.

Table 57 discloses that 55.7 percent of the crimes reported consisted of larcenies, 23.1 percent burglaries, 12.8 percent auto theft, and 4.0 percent robberies. From the foregoing it will be seen that offenses classed as offenses against property constituted 95.6 percent of the total offenses listed. On the other hand, only 4.4 percent of the crimes consisted of homicides, rapes, and assaults.

Most of the cities represented in table 57 furnished information concerning the value of the property stolen in connection with offenses of larceny. A compilation showing the larcenies divided according to the value of the property stolen reveals the following figures:

Population group	Larceny—theft	
	$50 and over in value	Under $50 in value
32 cities over 250,000; total population 20,606,300:		
Number of offenses known	15,902	110,249
Rate per 100,000	77.2	535.0
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population 7,429,612:		
Number of offenses known	4,672	46,765
Rate per 100,000	62.9	629.4

There were 177,588 larcenies classified according to the value of property involved, and the preceding figures reveal that 20,574 (11.6 percent) were cases in which the value of the property stolen exceeded $50.

TABLE 57.—*Offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1938; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,003,500:								
Number of offenses known	1,208	[1] 1,155	2,243	16,746	10,487	[2] 56,715	[2] 134,924	[2] 37,157
Rate per 100,000	4.2	4.2	7.7	57.7	36.2	259.6	617.5	170.1
GROUP II								
56 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,693,312:								
Number of offenses known	427	[3] 247	369	3,055	[3] 3,206	23,148	53,144	11,786
Rate per 100,000	5.6	3.3	4.8	39.7	42.4	300.9	690.8	153.2
GROUP III								
92 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,208,913:								
Number of offenses known	277	152	320	2,416	2,628	16,557	41,731	8,382
Rate per 100,000	4.5	2.4	5.2	38.9	42.3	266.7	672.1	135.0
GROUP IV								
155 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,337,039:								
Number of offenses known	124	93	249	1,280	1,116	13,018	33,305	6,288
Rate per 100,000	2.3	1.7	4.7	24.0	20.9	243.9	624.0	117.8
GROUP V								
454 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,065,626:								
Number of offenses known	186	79	339	1,443	1,543	13,433	36,004	6,190
Rate per 100,000	2.6	1.1	4.8	20.4	21.8	190.1	509.6	87.6
GROUP VI								
1,102 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,337,143:								
Number of offenses known	181	126	360	1,167	1,194	9,543	19,621	3,641
Rate per 100,000	2.9	2.0	5.7	18.4	18.8	150.6	309.6	57.5
Total 1,894 cities; total population, 61,645,533:								
Number of offenses known	2,403	[4] 1,852	3,880	26,107	[5] 20,174	[6] 132,414	[6] 318,729	[6] 73,444
Rate per 100,000	3.9	3.1	6.3	42.4	32.8	243.0	584.9	134.8

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 33 cities with a total population of 27,275,300.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 21,849,200.

[3] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence and aggravated assault are based on reports of 55 cities with a total population of 7,569,812.

[4] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,891 cities with a total population of 59,793,833.

[5] The number of offenses and rate for aggravated assault are based on reports of 1,893 cities with a total population of 61,522,033.

[6] The number of offenses and rate for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 1,893 cities with a total population of 54,491,233.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–38.

Annual variations in the number of crimes committed during the first 9 months of the years 1931–38 are shown in table 58. The compilation is based on the reports of 66 cities with population in excess of 100,000 inhabitants, with a combined population of 18,597,602.

Table 58 reveals that the 1938 figures are in excess of those for 1937 for offenses of burglary and larceny. For the other offenses listed, homicides, rapes, assaults, robberies, and auto thefts, there were more crimes of these types committed during 1937. It should be noted, that the 1938 rape figure is in excess of every year with the exception of 1937.

Larcenies for 1938 increased 2.1 percent over 1937 and 16.4 percent over 1936; burglaries increased 2.2 percent over 1937 and 9.5 percent over 1936. Although the robbery figure for 1938 showed a very slight decrease, as compared with the 1937 figure, the 1938 robbery figure represented a 13.7 percent increase over 1936. It should be noted, however, that the 1936 figures for those crimes were lower than for any other year represented in the tabulation. The information presented in table 58 is also presented in figure 6.

TABLE 58.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 66 cities over 100,000 in population, January to September, inclusive, 1931–38*

[Total population 18,597,602, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	1,124	992	880	14,062	7,589	49,070	108,059	61,829
1932	1,156	769	903	13,443	6,825	53,992	111,067	52,599
1933	1,230	871	957	13,015	8,513	54,465	116,475	49,681
1934	1,084	594	952	10,669	7,685	51,730	114,065	45,881
1935	977	556	1,184	9,074	7,280	49,471	116,391	40,009
1936	926	554	1,137	7,962	7,675	42,577	107,785	33,082
1937	953	714	1,280	9,066	7,662	45,633	122,889	34,743
1938	860	520	1,267	9,050	6,808	46,640	125,431	28,743
Daily average:								
1931	4.1	3.6	3.2	51.5	27.8	179.7	395.8	226.5
1932	4.2	2.8	3.3	49.1	24.9	197.1	405.4	192.0
1933	4.5	3.2	3.5	47.7	31.2	199.5	426.6	182.0
1934	4.0	2.2	3.5	39.1	28.2	189.5	417.8	168.1
1935	3.6	2.0	4.3	33.2	26.7	181.2	426.3	146.6
1936	3.4	2.0	4.1	29.1	28.0	155.4	393.4	120.7
1937	3.5	2.6	4.7	33.2	28.1	167.2	450.1	127.3
1938	3.2	1.9	4.6	33.2	24.9	170.8	459.5	105.3

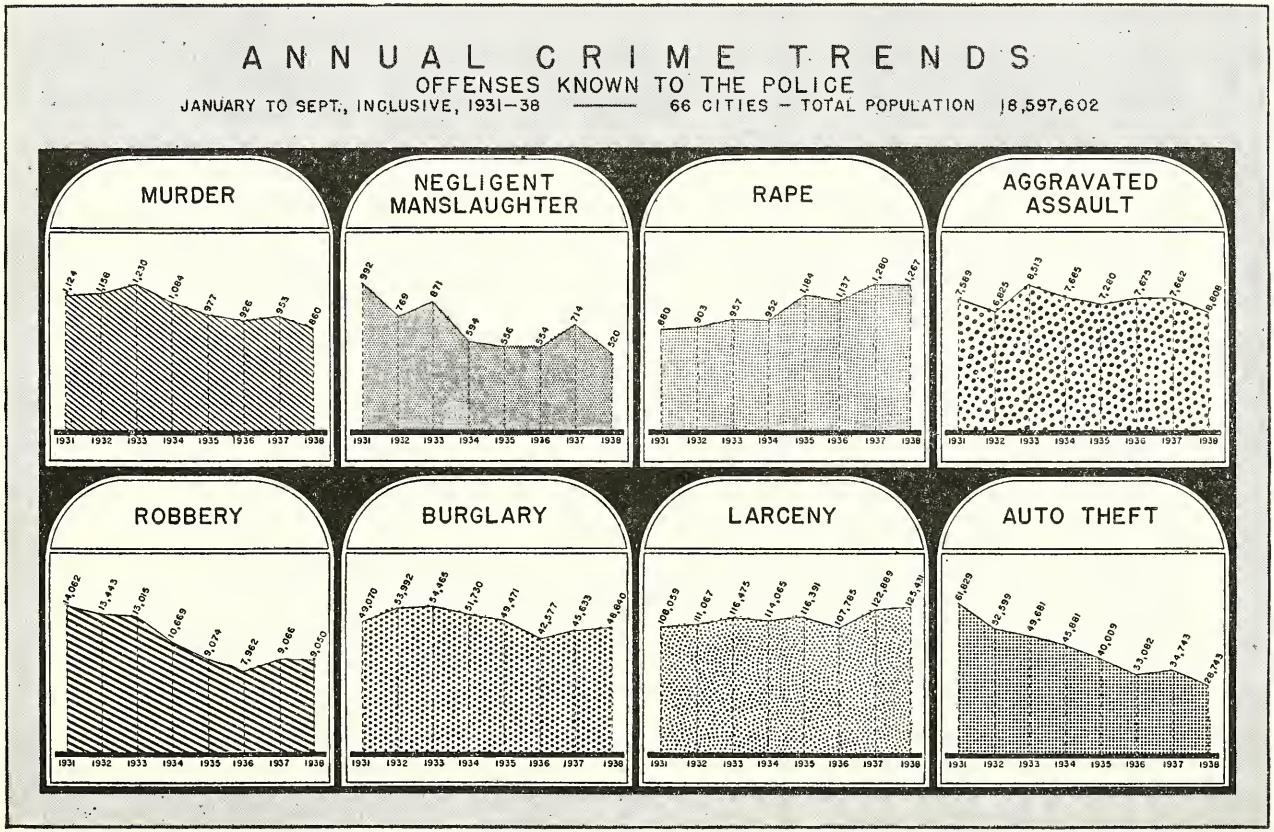
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
JANUARY TO SEPT., INCLUSIVE, 1931–38
66 CITIES – TOTAL POPULATION 18,597,602
MURDER
1,124 1,038 1,230 1,084 977 926 953 860
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
892 769 671 594 536 554 714 520
RAPE
860 903 957 932 1,164 1,137 1,280 1,267
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
7,569 6,825 8,513 7,665 7,280 7,673 7,662 6,809
ROBBERY
14,062 13,443 13,015 10,669 9,074 7,862 9,066 9,050
BURGLARY
49,070 53,992 54,465 51,720 49,471 42,577 45,633 46,840
LARCENY
108,039 111,067 116,475 114,065 116,391 107,765 124,889 125,431
AUTO THEFT
61,629 52,599 49,681 45,681 40,009 33,062 34,743 36,743
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

FIGURE 6.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

Table 59 shows the number of police departments whose reports were employed in the preparation of the crime rates presented in tables 57 and 60. The figures in table 59 indicate the number of contributors whose reports were used, divided according to size of city, within the nine geographic divisions of the country. The information presented in table 60 makes it possible for a police executive to compare the local crime rates with the average for cities of the same size located in the same section of the country.

In order to make available comparative crime data for States covering several years, there are presented in table 61 figures for individual States for 1935–37. Similar information was previously presented in table 37, volume VIII, No. 2, of this publication for the period 1933–36. Table 61 is based on the period 1935–37 rather than the period 1933–37, in order to make it possible to use a larger number of cities. Increases in the number of cities employed were evidenced in practically every State. For the tabulation shown in volume VIII, No. 2, there were 1,069 cities represented, whereas in table 61 reports from 1,402 cities were used.

The proportion of urban population represented varies among individual States. However, in most instances the cities whose reports were used, constituted more than 50 percent of the total urban population of the State.

For each State represented in table 61, there is shown the number of cities whose reports were used and their combined population. No figures are included for Mississippi and South Carolina, because available reports represented only a comparatively small portion of the total urban population in each State.

TABLE 59.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to September, inclusive, 1938*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 166 cities; total population, 5,641,500	2	12	12	25	59	56	166
Middle Atlantic: 498 cities; total population, 19,182,595	6	11	20	29	125	307	498
East North Central: 476 cities; total population, 15,573,722	8	10	24	46	98	290	476
West North Central: 225 cities; total population, 5,001,314	4	5	7	10	52	147	225
South Atlantic: [1] 134 cities; total population, 4,513,020	3	6	14	13	26	72	134
East South Central: 53 cities; total population, 1,910,621	3	3	2	4	18	23	53
West South Central: 103 cities; total population, 3,240,526	3	5	5	9	23	58	103
Mountain: 80 cities; total population, 1,279,950	1	1	2	6	16	54	80
Pacific: 159 cities; total population, 5,302,285	5	3	6	13	37	95	159

[1] Includes report of District of Columbia.

TABLE 60.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to September, inclusive, 1938, by geographic divisions and population groups*

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I	0.8	29.1	17.5	107.1	302.3	254.9
Group II	1.5	12.3	8.9	292.4	475.2	143.6
Group III	.5	15.5	2.9	197.3	392.0	100.5
Group IV	.2	9.0	2.9	225.0	398.5	95.3
Group V	.9	5.8	7.2	140.9	327.2	46.4
Group VI	1.4	7.8	4.9	108.8	205.1	33.8
Total, groups I–VI	.9	14.0	8.1	196.6	377.2	127.0
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I	2.9	20.5	33.3	[1] 116.4	[1] 245.8	[1] 136.5
Group II	1.8	17.2	21.1	183.6	373.5	98.5
Group III	1.9	25.2	24.7	223.6	352.4	111.4
Group IV	1.3	16.1	17.4	165.5	332.2	83.3
Group V	1.6	13.3	12.9	122.4	246.7	62.7
Group VI	.7	10.5	7.4	78.4	135.1	27.1
Total, groups I–VI	2.3	18.5	25.9	[2] 135.6	[2] 261.6	[2] 92.8
East North Central:						
Group I	3.6	102.4	30.5	260.0	633.6	96.7
Group II	3.8	47.5	31.0	257.3	709.5	155.5
Group III	2.0	48.6	16.2	246.6	607.0	132.7
Group IV	1.3	27.1	11.8	215.8	608.0	115.6
Group V	1.4	28.7	9.2	218.4	476.0	82.8
Group VI	1.1	18.7	12.1	148.0	247.3	50.9
Total, groups I–VI	2.8	69.1	23.3	238.9	582.4	101.7
West North Central:						
Group I	3.9	51.6	9.7	177.2	644.2	160.0
Group II	3.8	32.6	17.6	208.2	671.1	124.4
Group III	2.7	27.5	9.2	266.7	756.7	158.8
Group IV	2.1	22.3	3.4	202.7	631.9	131.2
Group V	1.7	18.8	10.8	195.1	597.4	99.1
Group VI	1.1	13.8	8.6	155.3	273.5	65.1
Total, groups I–VI	2.9	34.2	10.3	191.6	598.2	130.1
South Atlantic: [3]						
Group I	8.9	78.1	78.2	340.4	764.3	251.7
Group II	14.5	74.5	162.5	520.1	1,217.3	227.4
Group III	14.1	54.1	160.8	321.6	972.0	139.6
Group IV	8.2	31.1	72.2	366.0	1,002.8	128.5
Group V	8.3	34.4	153.2	268.1	646.8	92.0
Group VI	16.8	38.2	125.8	291.2	453.3	110.1
Total, groups I–VI	11.5	60.7	119.8	359.3	871.8	186.4
East South Central:						
Group I	13.4	96.0	139.2	508.0	600.7	158.0
Group II	23.6	77.4	[4] 123.7	301.8	668.5	248.0
Group III	14.6	14.6	87.0	165.9	407.3	102.4
Group IV	11.1	47.8	110.7	302.6	814.8	134.3
Group V	9.5	24.9	48.3	164.9	473.0	103.1
Group VI	18.5	30.3	52.2	197.0	332.5	65.7
Total, groups I–VI	15.1	68.8	[5] 111.1	359.0	584.3	157.3
West South Central:						
Group I	13.4	34.6	58.2	291.7	904.1	136.1
Group II	9.3	74.7	60.0	431.2	1,057.0	149.6
Group III	8.7	30.9	83.9	288.3	973.0	122.1
Group IV	6.5	35.0	46.2	261.1	983.7	85.2
Group V	9.2	29.8	42.7	265.6	709.3	95.9
Group VI	7.7	26.9	28.7	237.7	512.1	61.8
Total, groups I–VI	10.2	43.6	55.2	317.4	894.8	121.6
Mountain:						
Group I	1.7	50.8	13.3	214.5	511.3	128.6
Group II	2.8	46.5	15.3	434.1	735.1	256.6
Group III	20.5	125.2	33.3	566.5	1,383.6	355.2
Group IV	1.9	50.0	19.4	426.1	1,273.9	278.4
Group V	2.2	42.3	15.1	255.9	1,382.7	162.0
Group VI	3.9	26.5	11.9	216.9	671.7	89.1
Total, groups I–VI	4.0	48.8	16.1	309.2	920.5	181.5
Pacific:						
Group I	3.5	78.8	28.6	438.2	1,000.7	364.5
Group II	2.3	33.5	18.7	321.6	871.1	169.1
Group III	1.1	64.7	13.6	427.4	1,397.0	211.6
Group IV	1.5	27.8	13.8	367.2	845.7	173.8
Group V	2.1	23.1	7.5	308.6	1,150.1	196.6
Group VI	3.2	37.5	23.0	275.5	899.6	149.9
Total, groups I–VI	2.9	60.5	22.7	394.3	1,019.7	284.4

[1] The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on the reports of 5 cities.
[2] The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on the reports of 497 cities.
[3] Includes the District of Columbia.
[4] The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 2 cities.
[5] The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 52 cities.

TABLE 61.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1935–37, by States*

State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Alabama (9 cities; total population, 442,063):						
1935	29.2	66.1	107.2	531.1	[1] 538.6	237.1
1936	27.4	70.1	90.3	479.8	924.3	198.4
1937	28.1	57.5	95.2	422.6	789.3	190.2
Arizona (4 cities; total population, 96,940):						
1935	16.5	127.9	68.1	670.5	1,440.1	874.8
1936	19.6	123.8	61.9	566.3	1,350.3	922.2
1937	9.3	105.2	67.1	616.9	1,535.0	635.4
Arkansas (5 cities; total population, 133,030):						
1935	18.0	120.3	109.7	587.8	1,190.0	254.8
1936	12.8	78.9	116.5	455.5	1,129.8	120.3
1937	18.8	94.0	114.3	475.8	1,285.4	91.7
California (105 cities; total population, 4,057,234):						
1935	4.2	52.8	30.3	439.9	1,038.8	406.0
1936	3.7	57.5	31.4	423.8	1,010.0	430.5
1937	4.4	75.3	29.7	470.9	1,201.5	495.2
Colorado (15 cities; total population, 466,504):						
1935	7.3	111.9	22.5	630.6	1,065.4	238.4
1936	7.5	54.2	18.2	321.1	806.2	214.8
1937	5.1	66.5	22.5	412.0	904.4	207.3
Connecticut (18 cities; total population, 957,843):						
1935	1.7	19.7	13.8	318.0	637.4	224.4
1936	1.5	16.6	12.5	303.1	600.1	203.0
1937	1.3	13.7	13.3	296.1	585.4	154.6
Delaware (2 cities; total population, 111,397):						
1935	7.2	27.8	56.6	288.2	658.9	227.1
1936	6.3	17.1	44.9	234.3	662.5	240.6
1937	9.0	42.2	44.9	347.4	761.2	245.1
Florida (12 cities; total population, 499,970):						
1935	23.6	83.4	[2] 74.5	658.4	1,349.7	288.6
1936	18.0	98.2	[2] 88.6	811.4	1,497.7	269.8
1937	21.2	114.8	[2] 95.7	881.3	1,673.3	213.8
Georgia (10 cities; total population, 491,655):						
1935	29.7	153.0	125.9	668.4	1,638.3	388.3
1936	33.8	141.4	122.4	750.7	1,528.1	326.9
1937	35.6	139.7	114.7	797.5	1,614.8	290.9
Idaho (6 cities; total population, 68,681):						
1935	2.9	34.9	26.2	209.7	927.5	254.8
1936	2.9	42.2	16.0	391.7	1,032.3	307.2
1937	2.9	39.3	8.7	432.4	1,306.0	311.6
Illinois (96 cities; total population, 5,071,613):						
1935	5.8	224.1	40.7	449.6	502.8	164.1
1936	5.2	133.1	36.7	342.2	438.1	107.6
1937	5.1	124.9	35.5	326.4	452.7	97.7
Indiana (38 cities; total population, 1,451,797):						
1935	5.0	78.0	48.6	363.1	966.5	298.5
1936	5.6	66.4	46.3	310.8	766.2	259.1
1937	5.5	67.7	48.7	344.0	925.7	232.5
Iowa (21 cities; total population, 617,668):						
1935	2.8	47.3	9.6	309.4	856.0	222.9
1936	1.5	39.7	10.4	274.3	895.1	193.1
1937	1.8	29.0	14.1	274.6	916.0	209.7
Kansas (28 cities; total population, 511,567):						
1935	5.9	87.8	26.4	431.0	1,296.4	177.9
1936	4.1	61.8	21.3	390.4	1,146.3	132.7
1937	6.3	45.5	23.1	393.9	1,136.3	127.5
Kentucky (9 cities; total population, 496,795):						
1935	13.5	141.7	185.0	651.6	1,201.9	294.3
1936	15.3	121.2	160.4	620.2	1,119.2	272.1
1937	17.5	104.1	149.0	593.6	1,172.1	334.3

[1] Based on reports of 8 cities with a total population of 168,763.
[2] Based on reports of 11 cities with a total population of 391,770.

TABLE 61.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1935–37, by States*—Continued

State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Louisiana (8 cities; total population, 683,300):						
1935	16.5	45.5	119.6	231.4	529.1	164.9
1936	18.3	44.3	121.3	238.1	490.6	158.2
1937	15.1	33.2	89.4	176.9	449.0	119.4
Maine (15 cities; total population, 244,589):						
1935	1.2	18.4	22.5	301.3	462.0	205.7
1936	2.5	18.0	11.0	272.3	441.1	198.7
1937	1.2	11.0	42.1	271.1	483.7	157.4
Maryland (6 cities; total population, 919,588):						
1935	4.8	39.6	[3] 57.6	237.7	493.3	306.3
1936	7.4	66.9	[3] 32.2	245.2	457.5	254.7
1937	7.5	105.3	[3] 22.4	269.1	503.7	285.3
Massachusetts (90 cities; total population, 3,308,255):						
1935	1.0	21.9	14.0	265.8	431.9	250.6
1936	1.0	16.1	10.3	228.3	432.9	205.5
1937	1.1	24.3	12.4	252.2	470.5	214.2
Michigan (93 cities; total population, 3,345,430):						
1935	3.3	47.6	41.1	220.8	946.0	197.5
1936	2.9	55.7	37.7	220.8	911.9	190.0
1937	3.3	59.2	41.9	267.3	1,037.7	219.0
Minnesota (47 cities; total population, 1,171,438):						
1935	1.5	67.6	16.0	356.2	443.7	348.5
1936	1.4	52.0	14.3	326.9	474.4	272.2
1937	1.9	45.8	10.4	270.9	616.4	240.5
Missouri (25 cities; total population, 1,260,840):						
1935	6.5	76.9	35.6	305.4	1,081.4	227.1
1936	6.8	55.1	34.8	272.2	1,145.6	173.0
1937	6.5	55.8	19.0	255.3	1,103.2	188.2
Montana (10 cities; total population, 143,705):						
1935	7.0	31.3	18.1	142.0	1,379.2	201.8
1936	2.8	61.9	25.1	240.1	1,339.5	281.1
1937	4.9	63.3	23.7	233.1	1,269.3	286.7
Nebraska (18 cities; total population, 442,613):						
1935	6.1	55.1	16.5	237.9	622.9	434.9
1936	4.1	38.4	14.9	148.4	483.5	252.4
1937	2.7	29.8	14.9	123.4	446.4	190.7
Nevada (3 cities; total population, 33,765):						
1935	20.7	91.8	11.8	693.0	2,621.1	1,039.5
1936	14.8	68.1	35.5	621.9	1,705.9	592.7
1937	5.9	82.9	8.9	571.6	2,422.6	698.9
New Hampshire (11 cities; total population, 187,734):						
1935	0	5.9	8.0	174.2	322.3	50.6
1936	.5	4.8	5.3	181.1	290.8	41.5
1937	1.1	12.3	6.9	155.0	314.3	68.7
New Jersey (91 cities; total population, 1,767,677):						
1935	5.0	39.1	53.3	370.5	561.4	202.2
1936	4.3	30.3	53.4	250.7	533.4	165.8
1937	3.7	33.1	60.6	271.5	570.9	177.5
New Mexico (4 cities; total population, 54,708):						
1935	11.0	67.6	16.5	458.8	1,632.3	246.8
1936	7.3	34.7	36.6	442.3	1,495.2	170.0
1937	7.3	36.6	32.9	636.1	1,767.6	427.7
New York (137 cities; total population, 10,466,344):						
1935	4.3	15.6	29.8	[4] 201.9	[4] 420.4	[4] 154.6
1936	4.1	15.8	31.1	[4] 160.4	[4] 403.0	[4] 131.1
1937	3.7	16.2	33.7	[4] 163.9	[4] 434.0	[4] 140.1
North Carolina (19 cities; total population, 501,902):						
1935	17.5	65.2	[5] 475.1	461.4	823.7	289.9
1936	22.3	60.2	[5] 516.7	435.7	754.9	265.6
1937	22.1	68.7	[5] 478.7	497.9	848.2	231.1

[3] Based on reports of 5 cities with a total population of 102,488.
[4] Based on reports of 136 cities with a total population of 3,312,044.
[5] Based on reports of 17 cities with a total population of 365,802.

TABLE 61.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1935–37, by States*—Continued

State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
North Dakota (9 cities; total population, 105,249):						
1935	1.0	94.1	6.7	341.1	766.8	164.4
1936	3.8	32.3	8.6	305.0	528.3	136.8
1937	1.0	48.5	6.7	341.1	550.1	218.5
Ohio (106 cities; total population, 4,265,946):						
1935	6.9	94.5	40.9	365.2	957.8	227.0
1936	6.5	83.4	38.9	330.3	874.9	212.5
1937	5.7	106.8	39.8	369.9	1,027.3	228.3
Oklahoma (24 cities; total population, 592,834):						
1935	8.1	110.7	43.0	617.5	1,303.2	207.5
1936	8.9	79.4	53.8	454.6	1,398.7	124.3
1937	8.4	77.9	60.6	477.5	1,412.9	131.7
Oregon (10 cities; total population, 424,392):						
1935	2.6	95.2	17.0	723.6	1,531.1	307.5
1936	1.6	104.6	14.1	642.6	1,450.5	278.0
1937	2.1	93.8	21.0	710.4	1,606.1	328.9
Pennsylvania (126 cities; total population, 4,877,182):						
1935	4.3	44.2	31.3	172.3	232.6	153.7
1936	4.4	48.4	35.4	154.3	227.3	160.2
1937	4.4	43.3	32.0	163.3	230.9	168.7
Rhode Island (16 cities; total population, 613,286):						
1935	1.8	6.8	9.8	213.0	571.0	78.6
1936	.7	7.5	8.6	172.8	449.9	80.7
1937	1.8	7.2	9.3	174.0	472.4	93.4
South Dakota (9 cities; total population, 111,169):						
1935	2.7	67.5	6.3	214.1	530.7	181.7
1936	2.7	33.3	4.5	202.4	621.6	252.8
1937	0	26.1	6.3	182.6	740.3	171.8
Tennessee (8 cities; total population, 576,484):						
1935	29.8	157.9	[6] 247.7	443.9	409.9	347.5
1936	25.8	142.6	[6] 248.6	408.9	568.4	280.5
1937	23.2	126.8	[6] 255.9	483.4	587.2	252.9
Texas (25 cities; total population, 1,539,188):						
1935	14.7	74.5	87.4	557.9	1,627.9	413.3
1936	21.0	69.5	90.2	548.3	1,624.6	310.4
1937	19.4	69.8	82.7	567.8	1,648.9	266.2
Utah (10 cities; total population, 236,805):						
1935	3.4	75.6	19.8	422.7	1,049.4	381.7
1936	5.1	51.5	19.4	541.0	1,054.0	364.0
1937	1.7	57.0	12.2	574.3	1,085.3	370.3
Vermont (8 cities; total population, 66,573):						
1935	0	12.0	1.5	60.0	91.6	78.1
1936	3.0	19.5	1.5	94.6	168.2	61.6
1937	1.5	6.0	1.5	43.6	172.7	52.6
Virginia (22 cities; total population, 657,705):						
1935	15.4	82.6	260.0	519.4	1,603.5	284.8
1936	17.8	78.5	250.9	526.8	1,568.6	257.7
1937	19.2	79.2	211.6	549.8	1,479.2	247.2
Washington (18 cities; total population, 813,958):						
1935	3.8	77.5	38.0	658.0	1,270.5	395.0
1936	2.8	59.1	22.2	615.0	1,112.6	370.9
1937	3.1	65.7	22.0	646.6	1,203.0	346.9
West Virginia (8 cities; total population, 288,652):						
1935	9.7	46.8	104.6	374.5	819.7	269.2
1936	10.0	47.8	86.3	326.7	889.0	206.5
1937	9.4	88.7	74.1	340.9	952.0	225.2
Wisconsin (44 cities; total population, 1,490,165):						
1935	.7	11.5	8.2	125.0	592.8	110.9
1936	1.1	10.5	6.2	119.0	501.4	95.8
1937	1.4	10.3	6.6	111.7	561.7	125.4
Wyoming (4 cities; total population, 52,245):						
1935	1.9	40.2	9.6	317.7	1,667.1	264.1
1936	5.7	26.8	7.7	254.6	1,207.8	195.2
1937	1.9	42.1	7.7	193.3	1,261.4	160.8

[6] Based on reports of 7 cities with a total population of 465,884.

Offenses in Individual Cities over 100,000 in Population.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the third quarter of 1938 is shown in table 62. The compilation has been limited to the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in table 57 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

With reference to the possibility of comparing the amount of crime in one city with the amount of reported crime in other individual communities, it is suggested that such comparisons be made with a great deal of caution, because differences in the figures may be due to a great variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It should be noted that it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 62.—*Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1938, cities over 100,000 in population*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	2	25	38	240	54	344	55
Albany, N. Y.		4	11	65	17	181	51
Atlanta, Ga.	22	66	90	645	105	920	269
Baltimore, Md.	16	119	214	575	216	771	558
Birmingham, Ala.	16	31	32	338	76	207	111
Boston, Mass.	5	73	65	282	218	651	817
Bridgeport, Conn.		3		120	37	308	68
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	14	62	106	80	485	134
Cambridge, Mass.		10	1	108	26	129	138
Camden, N. J.		2	24	12	24	65	11
Canton, Ohio		13	16	85	(1)	248	20
Chattanooga, Tenn.	8	40	(2)	201	11	328	85
Chicago, Ill.	46	1,396	443	2,464	739	2,899	684
Cincinnati, Ohio	12	119	117	444	165	1,172	153
Cleveland, Ohio	19	207	59	654	82	2,820	354
Columbus, Ohio	3	99	27	601	152	748	156
Dallas, Tex.	10	48	46	414	27	1,268	137
Dayton, Ohio	8	21		128	13	524	93
Denver, Colo.	1	35	14	175	74	547	97
Des Moines, Iowa		18	5	159	30	466	92
Detroit, Mich.	20	316	241	1,049	215	5,083	704
Duluth, Minn.	2	7	1	31	36	387	66
Elizabeth, N. J.	1	7	2	111	20	231	26
El Paso, Tex.	1	18	10	97	19	339	37
Erie, Pa.		10	4	76	19	105	34
Evansville, Ind.	3	17	7	70	7	278	58
Fall River, Mass.		3	3	102	10	116	20
Flint, Mich.		18	45	151	33	515	28
Fort Wayne, Ind.		9	4	77	21	390	76
Fort Worth, Tex.	5	9	8	229	14	607	66
Gary, Ind.	5	15	50	90	8	72	41
Grand Rapids, Mich.		4	4	189	21	473	47
Hartford, Conn.	3		11	164	24	446	93
Houston, Tex.	20	54	72	384	61	1,128	205
Honolulu, Hawaii	2	1	6	189	18	388	23
Indianapolis, Ind.	5	126	93	543	355	1,049	358
Jacksonville, Fla.	12	28	30	300	116	651	87
Kansas City, Kans.	4	35	18	259	24	224	50
Kansas City, Mo.	14	83	15	274	(1)	568	304
Knoxville, Tenn.	11	6	10	97	32	123	74
Long Beach, Calif.	1	33	9	242	77	632	131
Los Angeles, Calif.	30	362	136	2,014	936	3,786	2,175
Louisville, Ky.	7	94	153	490	310	628	192
Lowell, Mass.		2	1	34	12	94	18
Lynn, Mass.		4	1	173	12	214	48
Memphis, Tenn.	13	114	264	477	69	401	132
Miami, Fla.	11	27	174	258	52	289	44
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	14	17	130	76	1,087	122
Minneapolis, Minn.	3	33	20	324	117	873	344
Nashville, Tenn.	13	85	95	140	(1)	347	153
Newark, N. J.	8	38	184	233	76	874	325
New Bedford, Mass.	2	4	3	156	30	301	13
New Haven, Conn.	2	5	4	228	47	213	53
New Orleans, La.	17	28	108	130	36	173	90
New York, N. Y.	76	315	845	616	(2)	(2)	1,324
Norfolk, Va.	8	31	51	182	19	369	122
Oakland, Calif.		53	38	344	34	778	171
Oklahoma City, Okla.	5	31	63	253	83	506	65
Omaha, Nebr.	3	22	18	35	11	151	96
Paterson, N. J.		16	12	75	20	60	34
Peoria, Ill.		4	4	10		29	37
Philadelphia, Pa.	33	182	207	410	162	538	596
Pittsburgh, Pa.	8	116	92	478	113	337	506
Portland, Oreg.	3	89	17	632	199	1,165	295
Providence, R. I.	1	2	14	78	30	150	48
Reading, Pa.		4	9	123	11	132	38
Richmond, Va.	9	36	120	300	91	931	153
Rochester, N. Y.		10	13	196	39	505	76
St. Louis, Mo.	16	99	18	291	(1)	2,242	254
St. Paul, Minn.		32	2	165	57	502	155
Salt Lake City, Utah		22	11	266	26	381	121
San Antonio, Tex.	9	57	88	196	108	565	113
San Diego, Calif.	3	12	8	102	21	263	105
San Francisco, Calif.	7	163	108	590	233	1,519	600

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Not reported.

TABLE 62.—*Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1938, cities over 100,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Scranton, Pa.	1	11	7	85	21	160	73
Seattle, Wash.	5	80	28	573	97	744	336
Somerville, Mass.		1		35	12	48	46
South Bend, Ind.	1	13	1	82	26	163	24
Spokane, Wash.		23	24	181	39	602	71
Springfield, Mass.		2	12	95	28	293	42
Syracuse, N. Y.	1	4	3	77	37	362	74
Tacoma, Wash.	1	7		139	13	278	58
Tampa, Fla.	4	6	20	74	15	201	15
Toledo, Ohio	2	43	30	335	82	773	186
Trenton, N. J.		14	27	155	21	268	36
Tulsa, Okla.	2	55	29	299	65	549	75
Utica, N. Y.		1	3	27	16	166	34
Washington, D. C.	13	153	146	518	180	1,537	487
Waterbury, Conn.	1	2		89	21	99	39
Wichita, Kans.	4	4	1	110	11	345	28
Wilmington, Del.	2	6	33	141	15	141	65
Worcester, Mass.		9	1	227	37	284	151
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	3	10	39	2	92	49
Youngstown, Ohio	1	49	28	131	16	324	160

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1938.

In compiling and publishing national crime data, the Federal Bureau of Investigation distinguishes between urban and rural crimes. The figures presented in the preceding tables are based on reports from a large majority of the agencies policing urban areas (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available, but the information on hand is shown in table 63, which is based on reports from 700 sheriffs, 71 police agencies in rural villages, and 5 State police organizations.

TABLE 63.—*Offenses known, January to September, inclusive, 1938, as reported by 700 sheriffs, 5 State police organizations, and 71 rural officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	802	585	1,297	2,202	3,137	16,505	25,450	4,921

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

In table 64 there are shown available data concerning the number of offenses known to law-enforcement agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States. The tabulation includes reports from Honolulu (city and county), Kauai County, Territory of Hawaii; and the Canal Zone. The figures are based on both urban and rural areas and the population figures from the 1930 decennial census are indicated in the table.

TABLE 64.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to September, inclusive, 1938*

[Population figures from Federal Census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 137,582; number of offenses known	6	16	19	546	80	1,145	116
Honolulu County, population, 65,341; number of offenses known	1	3	7	107	11	182	27
Kauai County, population, 35,942; number of offenses known	----------	1	2	9	--------	21	3
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 39,367; number of offenses known	1	8	7	72	12	235	20

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

In tables 65–67 there are presented the more detailed data compiled from supplementary offense reports received from the police departments of 43 cities with an aggregate population of 15,773,841. The period covered is the first 9 months of 1938.

Table 65 reveals that nearly one-half of the rapes reported were forcible in nature. Of the 10,666 robberies reported, 6,020 (56.4 percent) were committed on city highways, and 4,052 (38.0 percent) were robberies of commercial establishments.

The 43 police departments represented in the tabulation reported 41,416 burglaries, almost one-half of which were committed in dwelling houses. With reference to the time of day the burglaries were perpetrated, it is shown that 79 percent were committed during the night, and 21 percent during the daytime. With reference to residences, however, the proportion of daytime burglaries was larger, amounting to 35 percent.

The figures for larceny disclose that 12.9 percent were cases in which the property stolen exceeded $50 in value. In 65.3 percent of the cases the value of the property stolen was from $5 to $50, and was less than $5 in the remaining 21.8 percent of the larcenies. The tabulation also reflects that 1.3 percent of the thefts were cases of pocket-picking and that 2.8 percent were instances of purse-snatching.

TABLE 65.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to September, inclusive, 1938; 43 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 15,773,841, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Burglary—breaking or entering—Con.	
Forcible	521	All other (store, office, etc.):	
Statutory	529	Committed during night	20,430
Total	1,050	Committed during day	1,803
Robbery:		Total	41,416
Highway	6,020	Larceny-theft (except auto theft), (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Commercial house	2,902	Over $50	11,885
Oil station	967	$5 to $50	60,408
Chain store	171	Under $5	20,179
Residence	256	Total	92,472
Bank	12	Larceny-theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Miscellaneous	338	Pocket-picking	1,173
Total	10,666	Purse-snatching	2,619
Burglary—breaking or entering:		All other	88,680
Residence (dwelling):		Total	92,472
Committed during night	12,392		
Committed during day	6,791		

The figures presented in table 66 show that the police departments of the 43 cities represented reported 24,097 automobiles stolen during the first 9 months of 1938, of which 23,094 were recovered. The percentage of recoveries of stolen automobiles amounts to 95.8.

TABLE 66.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to September, inclusive, 1938; 43 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 15,773,841, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen	24,097
Number of automobiles recovered	23,094
Percentage recovered	95.8

The value of property stolen and the value of property recovered are shown in table 67, as reported by 43 police departments. The total value of property stolen was $17,313,404.94. Property recovered was valued at $11,014,880.11 (63.6 percent). Automobiles constitute more than one-half of the property represented in table 67. Exclusive of automobiles, the value of property stolen was $7,006,907.94, and the value of recoveries was $1,378,552.61 (19.7 percent).

TABLE 67.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to September, inclusive, 1938; 43 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 15,773,841, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc	$1,631,799.43	$213,897.65	13.1
Jewelry and precious metals	1,646,339.44	297,369.88	18.1
Furs	322,890.93	22,948.38	7.1
Clothing	849,359.89	172,542.03	20.3
Locally stolen automobiles	10,306,497.00	9,636,327.50	93.5
Miscellaneous	2,556,518.25	671,794.67	26.3
Total	17,313,404.94	11,014,880.11	63.6

Police Officers Killed by Criminals, 1937.

In table 68 it is shown that during the calendar year 1937 there were 40 police officers killed by criminals in the 389 cities represented. This information was received from the police departments of cities with population in excess of 25,000. The data are also presented for the cities divided into four groups according to size.

TABLE 68.—*Number of policemen killed by criminals, 1937*

Population group	Number of policemen killed	Number of policemen killed, per 5,000,000 inhabitants
37 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,695,500	21	3.5
57 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,850,312	2	1.3
104 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,980,407	7	5.0
191 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,638,544	10	7.5
Total, 389 cities; total population, 51,164,763	40	3.9

Number of Police Department Employees, 1937.

The issue of this bulletin for the second quarter of 1938 contained information regarding the number of police department employees during 1937. Since that time, additional information has been received modifying the figures for the Tampa (Fla.) Police Department. The figures set forth below should be employed for the Tampa Police Department instead of those shown on page 72, volume IX, No. 2, of this bulletin; however, for all other cities the figures appearing in volume IX, No. 2, should be used:

City	Number of police employees	Number of civilians	Total number of employees
Tampa, Fla	92	14	106

ANNUAL RETURNS

Annual Trends, Offenses Known, and Persons Charged.

The compilation presented in table 69 has been prepared in order to make it possible to ascertain whether variations in the number of persons arrested follow closely variations in the number of offenses committed.

Table 69 reveals generally that in the cities represented arrest trends follow trends in the number of offenses committed. However, in some instances, the fluctuations in the number of crimes committed is considerably more marked than in the number of persons arrested. In addition, the figures for individual offense classes reflect that in some years there was an increase in the number of arrests, whereas there was a decrease in the number of crimes committed.

TABLE 69.—*Annual trends, number of offenses known, number of persons charged (held for prosecution), 1934–37, 38 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 14,085,505, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense	Offenses known				Persons charged			
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1934	1935	1936	1937
Criminal homicide:								
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	894	751	769	788	850	687	645	635
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	560	644	558	740	783	703	654	786
Rape	1,035	1,206	1,267	1,430	1,065	920	942	1,081
Robbery	21,184	16,067	11,355	11,917	4,193	3,589	3,317	3,467
Aggravated assault	7,686	7,039	6,445	6,298	4,837	4,175	4,184	4,034
Burglary—breaking or entering	59,828	53,773	45,497	46,465	7,950	8,171	7,540	8,746
Larceny—theft [1]	116,720	112,189	107,316	119,204	24,352	23,030	20,995	23,495
Auto theft	49,999	38,106	30,842	31,274	3,829	4,428	3,913	4,090

[1] Based on reports of 37 cities.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

During the first 9 months of 1938 the F B I examined 432,527 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably larger than for the corresponding portion of prior years, which were as follows: 1937, 389,077; 1936, 343,132. The increase in the number of arrest records examined should not necessarily be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it quite probably is at least partially the result of an increase in the number of local agencies contributing fingerprint records to the Identification Division of the F B I. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Approximately 30 percent of the arrest records examined during the first 9 months of 1938 represented persons taken into custody for murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Arrests for major violations are reflected by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	4, 987
Robbery	11, 462
Assault	24, 357
Burglary	28, 383
Larceny (except auto theft)	48, 886
Auto theft	10, 082
Embezzlement and fraud	15, 210
Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	3, 027
Forgery and counterfeiting	6, 439
Rape	4, 931
Narcotic drug laws	3, 265
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	4, 696
Driving while intoxicated	15, 967
Gambling	5, 287
Arson	723
Total	187, 702

Sex.—Of the 432,527 arrest records examined, 403,067 (93.2 percent) represented men and 29,460 (6.8 percent) represented women. For all types of crime except commercialized vice the number of men arrested was larger than the number of women. However, a com-

parison of the figures representing an average group of 100 men arrested with those for an average group of 100 women arrested indicates that there were more women than men charged with murder, assault, and the use of narcotic drugs. Also, the same type of comparison indicates a somewhat larger ratio of arrests of women for larceny; but for other types of crimes against property, such as robbery, burglary, and auto theft, men predominate. The comparison further reveals that 12 of each 1,000 women arrested and fingerprinted were charged with driving while intoxicated, whereas 39 of each 1,000 men arrested were charged with that type of violation. Data for individual types of crimes may be found in the following table:

TABLE 70.—*Distribution of arrests by sex Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1938*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	4,987	4,511	476	1.1	1.1	1.6
Robbery	11,462	11,012	450	2.6	2.7	1.5
Assault	24,357	22,399	1,958	5.6	5.6	6.6
Burglary—breaking or entering	28,383	27,952	431	6.6	6.9	1.5
Larceny—theft	48,886	45,445	3,441	11.3	11.3	11.7
Auto theft	10,082	9,949	133	2.3	2.5	.4
Embezzlement and fraud	15,210	14,573	637	3.5	3.6	2.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,027	2,837	190	.7	.7	.6
Arson	723	677	46	.2	.2	.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,439	6,078	361	1.5	1.5	1.2
Rape	4,931	4,931		1.1	1.2	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5,169	1,228	3,941	1.2	.3	13.4
Other sex offenses	6,010	5,252	758	1.4	1.3	2.6
Narcotic drug laws	3,265	2,339	926	.8	.6	3.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4,696	4,527	169	1.1	1.1	.6
Offenses against family and children	5,335	5,210	125	1.2	1.3	.4
Liquor laws	6,449	5,459	990	1.5	1.4	3.4
Driving while intoxicated	15,967	15,612	355	3.7	3.9	1.2
Road and driving laws	3,124	3,087	37	.7	.8	.1
Parking violations	17	16	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5,611	5,521	90	1.3	1.4	.3
Disorderly conduct	20,337	18,024	2,313	4.7	4.5	7.8
Drunkenness	63,512	60,132	3,380	14.7	14.9	11.5
Vagrancy	40,898	38,464	2,434	9.5	9.5	8.3
Gambling	5,287	4,986	301	1.2	1.2	1.0
Suspicion	50,465	46,908	3,557	11.7	11.6	12.1
Not stated	6,368	5,937	431	1.5	1.5	1.5
All other offenses	31,530	30,001	1,529	7.3	7.4	5.2
Total	432,527	403,067	29,460	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Age.—From 1932 to the middle of 1935 age 19 was the group in which the largest number of arrests occurred. Since the middle of 1935 there have been more arrests for ages 21, 22, and 23 than for any other groups. During the first 9 months of 1938 there were more arrests for age 21 than for any other single age group. The groups for which the largest number of arrests occurred during the first 9 months of 1938 are as follows:

Age:	*Number of arrests*
21	19,085
22	19,039
23	18,874
19	18,802

The compilation for 1937 reflected that 18.0 percent of the persons arrested were less than 21 years old, but during the first 9 months of 1938 the proportion was 19.0 percent. In addition to the 81,964

persons less than 21 years old arrested during the first 9 months of 1938, there were 74,464 (17.2 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 156,428 (36.2 percent) less than 25 years old. Persons arrested who were between the ages of 25 and 29 numbered 74,167 (17.1 percent). This makes a total of 230,595 (53.3 percent) less than 30 years old. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received in the FBI, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups, because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals.) The number of arrests for ages 16–24 is shown in figure 7.

TABLE 71.—*Arrests by age groups Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1938*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	7	16	18	39	86	117	150	165	219	205	198	230	975	750	635	449	292	436	4,987
Robbery	6	41	67	267	503	757	868	741	783	759	740	715	2,373	1,354	802	362	174	150	11,462
Assault	32	38	44	244	417	600	753	702	935	1,007	1,032	1,011	4,872	3,776	3,216	2,121	1,454	2,103	24,357
Burglary—breaking or entering	40	735	635	1,929	2,558	2,586	2,247	1,688	1,579	1,370	1,275	1,091	4,139	2,580	1,726	1,006	565	634	28,383
Larceny—theft	59	860	645	2,021	2,979	3,556	3,089	2,530	2,463	2,333	2,112	1,897	7,290	5,404	4,391	2,894	1,869	2,494	48,886
Auto theft	6	155	283	832	1,021	1,190	1,048	750	687	542	483	373	1,277	690	391	199	86	69	10,082
Embezzlement and fraud	13	5	9	38	111	202	249	285	631	651	619	599	2,780	2,355	2,301	1,686	1,202	1,474	15,210
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2	6	5	58	94	135	137	133	144	120	131	123	463	403	340	260	186	287	3,027
Arson	2	6	2	5	21	27	16	25	24	21	26	24	115	101	91	66	46	105	723
Forgery and counterfeiting	4	8	35	77	139	242	272	249	261	272	292	268	1,103	990	859	608	360	400	6,439
Rape	3	13	13	86	160	286	310	312	277	289	282	187	871	528	430	249	203	432	4,931
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1	1	5	13	25	105	138	121	190	351	433	371	1,405	833	560	297	165	155	5,169
Other sex offenses	12	17	24	82	140	176	180	183	173	240	238	222	1,021	810	717	525	395	855	6,010
Narcotic drug laws	2	3	3	10	37	57	87	77	95	130	134	168	673	511	462	349	212	255	3,265
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6	11	15	71	127	194	220	175	253	225	230	200	882	627	526	358	257	319	4,696
Offenses against family and children	7	2	------	3	19	34	67	88	133	193	210	221	1,043	1,071	881	609	377	377	5,335
Liquor laws	7	7	9	28	53	89	147	146	197	233	227	233	1,155	1,016	950	673	477	802	6,449
Driving while intoxicated	20	------	1	12	55	119	187	250	444	452	525	545	2,954	2,759	2,595	1,915	1,367	1,767	15,967
Road and driving laws	7	2	1	16	45	134	170	174	236	201	190	175	676	398	311	176	86	126	3,124
Parking violations	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	1	3	4	3	2	------	1	17
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4	5	7	58	104	252	313	271	394	357	345	299	1,124	717	585	322	198	256	5,611
Disorderly conduct	28	61	78	239	464	740	788	770	900	967	928	834	3,635	2,825	2,354	1,683	1,223	1,820	20,337
Drunkenness	78	10	20	93	274	613	867	981	1,416	1,523	1,709	1,763	9,191	9,908	10,321	8,128	6,255	10,362	63,512
Vagrancy	34	83	88	453	969	1,770	1,809	1,462	2,088	2,069	1,951	1,833	7,195	5,315	4,466	2,999	2,245	4,069	40,898
Gambling	8	6	7	22	44	78	95	83	132	152	171	168	942	923	872	631	402	551	5,287
Suspicion	62	428	440	912	1,799	2,556	2,626	2,267	2,533	2,561	2,578	2,363	9,544	6,583	5,050	3,321	2,096	2,746	50,465
Not stated	7	58	55	124	178	263	243	219	268	263	284	231	1,108	877	786	558	372	474	6,368
All other offenses	32	510	400	864	1,225	1,679	1,726	1,519	1,630	1,553	1,528	1,321	5,358	3,513	2,756	2,255	1,653	2,008	31,530
Total	489	3,087	2,909	8,596	13,647	18,557	18,802	16,366	19,085	19,039	18,874	17,466	74,167	57,621	49,377	34,701	24,217	35,527	432,527

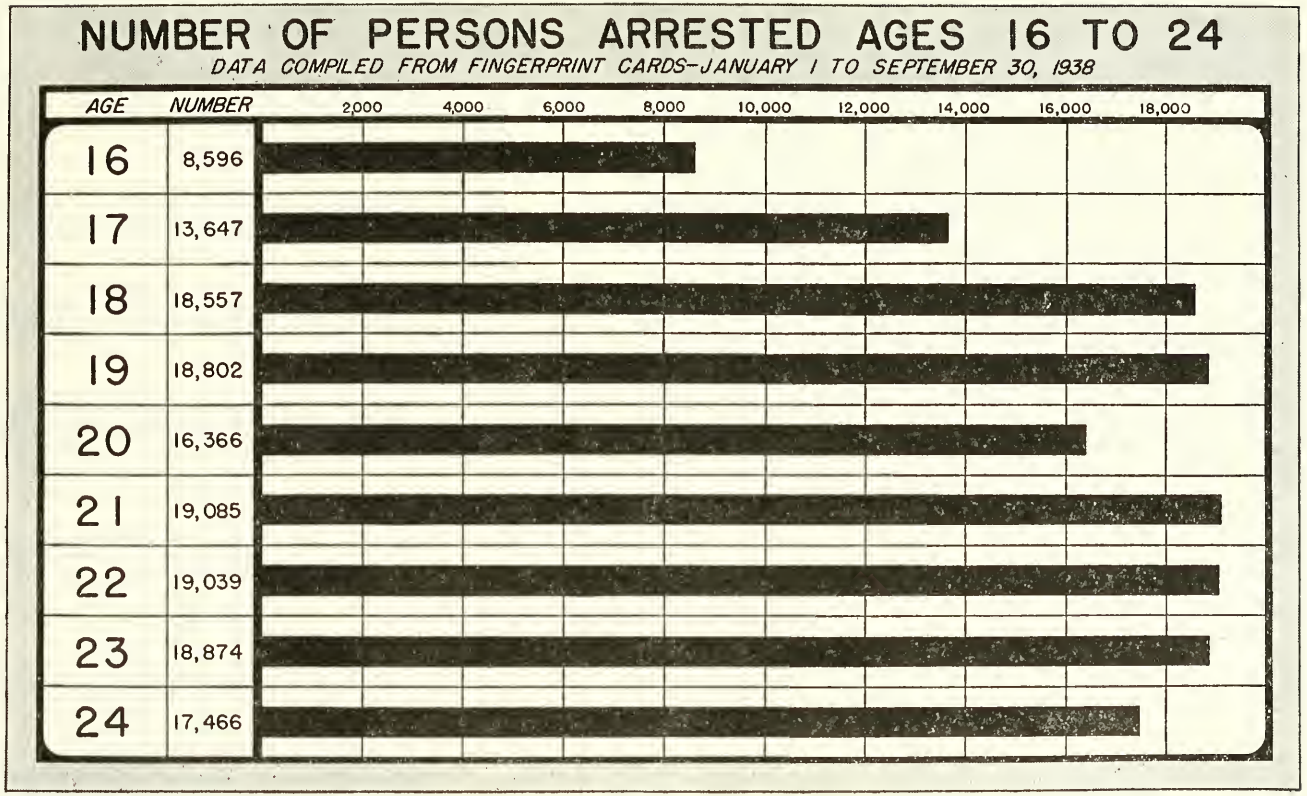
NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AGES 16 TO 24
DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS-JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1938
AGE
NUMBER
2,000
4,000
6,000
8,000
10,000
12,000
14,000
16,000
18,000
16
8,596
17
13,647
18
18,557
19
18,802
20
16,366
21
19,085
22
19,039
23
18,874
24
17,466

FIGURE 7.

Youths less than 21 years old were frequently charged with offenses against property, particularly robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft. This is clearly indicated by the following tabulation:

Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups

Age group	All offenses	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Under 21	19.0	11.9	28.3	43.6	32.1	52.4
21–29	34.4	36.6	46.8	33.3	32.9	33.3
30–39	24.7	27.8	18.8	15.2	20.0	10.7
40–49	13.6	14.9	4.7	5.6	9.8	2.8
50 and over	8.2	8.7	1.3	2.2	5.1	.7
Unknown	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The predominance of youthful persons among those charged with offenses against property is further indicated by the fact that 124,212 persons of all ages were arrested for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson). During the first 9 months of 1938, 39,172 (31.5 percent) of the persons arrested for such crimes were less than 21 years old.

Further indication of the large part played by youthful persons in the commission of crimes against property is seen in the figures showing that 36.2 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 54.4 percent of those charged with robbery, 62.3 percent of those charged with burglary, 50.1 percent of those charged with larceny, and 73.0 percent of those charged with auto theft. One-half of all crimes against property during the first 9 months of 1938 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

TABLE 72.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1938*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	4,987	591	1,443	11.9	28.9
Robbery	11,462	3,244	6,241	28.3	54.4
Assault	24,357	2,798	6,783	11.5	27.8
Burglary—breaking or entering	28,383	12,378	17,693	43.6	62.3
Larceny—theft	48,886	15,680	24,485	32.1	50.1
Auto theft	10,082	5,279	7,364	52.4	73.0
Embezzlement and fraud	15,210	899	3,399	5.9	22.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,027	568	1,086	18.8	35.9
Arson	723	102	197	14.1	27.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,439	1,022	2,115	15.9	32.8
Rape	4,931	1,180	2,215	23.9	44.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5,169	408	1,753	7.9	33.9
Other sex offenses	6,010	802	1,675	13.3	27.9
Narcotic drug laws	3,265	274	801	8.4	24.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4,696	813	1,721	17.3	36.6
Offenses against family and children	5,335	213	970	4.0	18.2
Liquor laws	6,449	479	1,369	7.4	21.2
Driving while intoxicated	15,967	624	2,590	3.9	16.2
Road and driving laws	3,124	542	1,344	17.3	43.0
Parking violations	17		4	0	23.5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5,611	1,010	2,405	18.0	42.9
Disorderly conduct	20,337	3,140	6,769	15.4	33.3
Drunkenness	63,512	2,858	9,269	4.5	14.6
Vagrancy	40,898	6,634	14,575	16.2	35.6
Gambling	5,287	335	958	6.3	18.1
Suspicion	50,465	11,028	21,063	21.9	41.7
Not stated	6,368	1,140	2,186	17.9	34.3
All other offenses	31,530	7,923	13,955	25.1	44.3
Total	432,527	81,964	156,428	19.0	36.2

Recidivism.—There were 190,860 (44.1 percent) of the 432,527 persons arrested during the first 9 months of 1938 who already had prior fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. In addition, there were 6,680 current records bearing notations relative to prior criminal activities of persons arrested during the first 9 months of 1938, although their fingerprints had not previously been on file. This makes a total of 197,540 persons arrested during the first 9 months of 1938 concerning whom there was information on file dealing with prior criminal activities, and the records showed that 120,639 had been convicted previously of one or more crimes. This number is 61.1 percent of the 197,540 records containing data concerning prior criminal activities and 27.9 percent of the 432,527 arrest records examined.

In more than one-half of the cases the previous convictions were based on major violations as indicated by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	1,096
Robbery	4,734
Assault	5,951
Burglary	12,985
Larceny (and related offenses)	28,183
Arson	155
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,637
Rape	881
Narcotic drug laws	1,931
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	1,341
Driving while intoxicated	2,760
Total	63,654

TABLE 73.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show 1 or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1938*

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Number of records showing 1 or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	831	912	784	1,696
Robbery	3,772	5,476	3,743	9,219
Assault	5,731	6,608	6,320	12,928
Burglary—breaking or entering	7,981	12,642	7,344	19,986
Larceny—theft	12,705	21,001	15,901	36,902
Auto theft	2,385	3,421	1,895	5,316
Embezzlement and fraud	3,922	5,855	3,463	9,318
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	605	759	560	1,319
Arson	107	116	83	199
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,039	3,651	1,460	5,111
Rape	942	1,123	816	1,939
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,259	1,621	1,136	2,757
Other sex offenses	1,144	1,292	1,332	2,624
Narcotic drug laws	1,372	3,733	1,656	5,389
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,115	1,407	1,022	2,429
Offenses against family and children	880	824	717	1,541
Liquor laws	1,594	1,149	1,937	3,086
Driving while intoxicated	2,875	2,228	2,925	5,153
Road and driving laws	515	408	483	891
Parking violations	5	8	10	18
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1,237	1,129	1,264	2,393
Disorderly conduct	5,591	4,980	9,664	14,644
Drunkenness	22,717	13,237	52,172	65,409
Vagrancy	14,438	12,805	18,669	31,474
Gambling	901	950	835	1,785
Suspicion	13,130	15,565	15,928	31,493
Not stated	1,646	2,215	1,741	3,956
All other offenses	9,200	10,830	11,641	22,471
Total	120,639	135,945	165,501	301,446

There were 39 persons arrested for murder or manslaughter during the first 9 months of 1938 whose criminal history revealed that they had on a prior occasion been convicted of criminal homicide in some degree. As already indicated, more than one-half of all persons whose records reflected prior convictions had been convicted of major crimes, and the tabulation further indicates a general tendency for recidivists to repeat the same type of crime.

The 120,639 persons whose records revealed one or more prior convictions were found to have been convicted of a total of 301,446 offenses. In 135,945 instances the convictions were of major crimes, and in 165,501 cases the convictions were of less serious violations of the law.

Race.—Whites were represented by 321,089 of the records examined and Negroes by 94,482. The remaining races were represented as follows: Indian, 2,119; Chinese, 623; Japanese, 173; Mexican, 12,482; all others, 1,559.

The significance of the figures showing the number of Negroes arrested as compared with the number of whites can best be indicated in terms of the number of each in the general population of the country. Exclusive of those under 15 years of age, there were according to the 1930 decennial census, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. Of each 100,000 Negroes, 1,175 were arrested and fingerprinted during the first 9 months of 1938, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 444 and for foreign-born whites 164. It should be observed in connection with the foregoing data that the figure for native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. Persons desiring to make a thorough study of the comparative amounts of crime committed by native whites and foreign-born whites should employ available compilations showing the number of instances in which offenders are of foreign or mixed parentage.

At the end of September 1938 there were 9,377,354 fingerprint records and 10,731,628 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 9 months of 1938, more than 58 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 5,769 were identified through fingerprint records during the same period, and interested law enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives. As of September 30, 1938, there were 10,674 police departments, peace officers, and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume IX—Number 4

FOURTH QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1938

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(II)

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume 9 January 1939 Number 4

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SUMMARY

Decrease in Crimes Against Persons.

During 1938, there were decreases in the number of murders, manslaughters, rapes, and other felonious assaults as compared with 1937. However, the 1938 rape figure is higher than for all preceding years of this decade except 1937. On the other hand, the 1938 figure for criminal homicide is lower than for all prior years of this decade.

Increase in Crimes of Burglary and Larceny.

Crimes of burglary and larceny increased in frequency during 1938 as compared with 1937. The increase in larceny was moderately substantial, amounting to 5.7 percent. However, the increase in burglary was considerably smaller amounting to 1.5 percent. On the other hand, decreases were shown for robbery and auto theft. Compared with 1937, robberies decreased 0.9 percent and auto thefts 12.7 percent.

Monthly Variations in Crimes.

Monthly figures for 1938 show that generally property crimes are most frequently committed during the first and fourth quarters of the year, with low points in the second and third quarters, but crimes

against the person tend to show highest frequency during hot summer months. Murders occurred most frequently in July.

Distribution of Crimes by Type.

More than one-half (56.6 percent) of the crimes were larcenies, 22.7 percent burglaries, 12.5 percent auto thefts, and 4.0 percent robberies, making a total of 95.8 percent committed for the purpose of obtaining property. The remaining 4.2 percent consisted of homicides, rapes, and other felonious assaults. Approximately one-half of the places burglarized were residences, 33.0 percent of which were entered in the daytime. With reference to both residence and nonresidence burglaries, it was found that 19 percent occurred during the daytime.

One-fifth of the larcenies consisted of thefts of personal property from automobiles, 14 percent were thefts of bicycles, and 14 percent were thefts of automobile accessories. Eleven percent of the larcenies involved thefts of property valued in excess of $50; 65 percent involved property ranging from $5 to $50 in value; and the property was valued at less than $5 per offense in the remaining 24 percent of the thefts. The average value of property stolen per offense was: Robbery, $88.95; Burglary, $63.52; Larceny, $29.56. Recoveries of stolen automobiles amounted to 93.6 percent. Exclusive of automobiles, 21.5 percent of stolen property was recovered.

Geographic Distribution of Crimes.

The crime data have been arranged to make possible comparisons between local data and average figures for cities of the same size located in the same section of the United States. National averages for cities grouped by size, and State crime rates are also presented, together with figures for individual cities with population in excess of 25,000.

Persons Arrested.

Fingerprint cards representing 554,376 arrests during 1938 reveal that 18.8 percent of the persons arrested were under 21 years of age. During 1937, only 18.0 percent of the persons arrested were less than 21 years old.

There were more arrests for age 21 than for any other single age group. During 1937, age 22 showed the largest number of arrests.

Persons under 21 years of age numbered 31.5 percent of the total arrests for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson). Persons less than 25 years old numbered 54.5 percent of those charged with robbery, 62.3 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.6 percent of those charged with larceny, and 73.2 percent of those charged with auto theft.

Women were represented by 37,780 (6.8 percent) of the records examined.

There were 150,021 persons arrested during 1938 whose records revealed they had been previously convicted of 372,939 offenses (169,319 major crimes and 203,620 less serious violations).

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting

or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft).*—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value. (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area.

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1938. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed

are estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants, and, accordingly, for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	982	917	93.4	60,265,719	58,933,834	97.8
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	104	101	97.1	6,980,407	6,781,874	97.2
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	191	179	93.7	6,638,544	6,213,968	93.6
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	593	543	91.6	9,100,956	8,392,180	92.2

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,745 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 8,622,138. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

The growth in the crime reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for 1930–38:

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1930	1,127	45,929,965	1935	2,156	64,615,330
1931	1,511	51,145,734	1936	2,318	65,639,430
1932	1,578	53,212,230	1937	2,429	66,279,987
1933	1,658	62,357,262	1938	2,662	67,555,972
1934	1,799	62,757,643			

The foregoing comparison shows that during 1938 there was an increase of 233 cities as compared with 1937, the population represented by those cities being 1,275,985.

In addition to the 2,662 city and village police departments which submitted crime reports during 1938, one or more reports were received during that year from 1,612 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 9 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States. This makes a grand total of 4,283 agencies contributing crime reports during 1938.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

In table 74 there is presented the number of offenses known to have been committed during the calendar year 1938. These figures are based on reports received from police departments in 1,929 cities, representing a combined population of 62,463,295. The figures are also presented for the cities divided into six groups according to size.

The compilation discloses that the number of offenses committed per unit of population is higher in the large cities than in the comparatively smaller communities. This distribution of the crimes is similar to the distribution shown in tabulations for prior years.

More than two-thirds of the crimes listed in the following table consist of larcenies (56.6 percent) and auto thefts (12.5 percent). Burglaries and robberies represented 26.7 percent of the crimes listed in the table. The foregoing crimes are classed as offenses against property and constitute 95.8 percent of the total offenses. The remaining crimes, murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault, are classed as offenses against the person and constitute 4.2 percent of the total. In spite of the small percentage of offenses against the person, it will be seen from the table that 3,296 murders, 2,760 manslaughters, 5,186 rapes, and 27,739 aggravated assaults were reported by the police departments of the cities represented in the compilation. Estimates of the total number of such crimes committed in the United States during 1938 will be found in table 88. A percentage distribution of the crimes shown in table 74 is presented below.

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total	1,499.6	100.0	Robbery	59.3	4.0
			Aggravated assault	44.5	3.0
Larceny	849.2	56.6	Rape	8.3	.6
Burglary	340.2	22.7	Murder	5.3	.3
Auto theft	188.2	12.5	Manslaughter	4.6	.3

The majority of the cities represented made separate reports of the larcenies in which the property stolen was valued at $50 or more. A compilation showing the larcenies divided according to the value of the property stolen yields the following figures:

Population group	Larceny—theft		Population group	Larceny—theft	
	$50 and over in value	Under $50 in value		$50 and over in value	Under $50 in value
31 cities over 250,000; total population, 20,288,800:			55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population 7,586,612:		
Number of offenses known	20,678	148,410	Number of offenses known	6,681	67,931
Rate per 100,000	101.9	731.5	Rate per 100,000	88.1	895.4

There were 243,700 larcenies classified according to the value of the property involved, and the preceding figures reveal that 27,359 (11.2 percent) were cases in which the value of the property exceeded $50.

TABLE 74.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1938; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,375,600:								
Number of offenses known	1,631	[1] 1,748	2,946	23,651	14,259	[2] 75,749	[3] 187,889	[4] 51,930
Rate per 100,000	5.6	6.3	10.0	80.5	48.5	374.1	927.9	233.7
GROUP II								
57 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,850,312:								
Number of offenses known	564	[1] 353	511	4,320	[5] 4,215	[2] 31,711	76,930	16,738
Rate per 100,000	7.2	4.6	6.5	55.0	54.6	415.5	980.0	213.2
GROUP III								
94 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,347,454:								
Number of offenses known	368	217	420	3,323	3,629	22,595	59,172	11,666
Rate per 100,000	5.8	3.4	6.6	52.4	57.2	356.0	932.2	183.8
GROUP IV								
171 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,964,868:								
Number of offenses known	217	154	395	2,027	[5] 1,997	19,493	51,629	10,070
Rate per 100,000	3.6	2.6	6.6	34.0	33.7	326.8	865.6	168.8
GROUP V								
451 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,035,700:								
Number of offenses known	260	117	464	2,110	[5] 2,175	17,930	49,029	8,550
Rate per 100,000	3.7	1.7	6.6	30.0	31.0	254.8	696.9	121.5
GROUP VI								
1,120 cities under 10,000; total population, 5,889,361:								
Number of offenses known	256	171	450	1,593	1,464	13,205	28,277	5,139
Rate per 100,000	4.3	2.9	7.6	27.0	24.9	224.2	480.1	87.3
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
1,929 cities; total population, 62,463,295:								
Number of offenses known	3,296	[1] 2,760	5,186	37,024	[5] 27,739	[2] 180,683	[3] 452,926	[4] 104,093
Rate per 100,000	5.3	4.6	8.3	59.3	44.5	340.2	849.2	188.2

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 27,647,400; group II, 56 cities, total population, 7,726,812; groups I–VI, 1,926 cities, total population, 60,611,595.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for burglary are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,248,600; group II, 56 cities, total population, 7,632,512; groups I–VI, 1,926 cities, total population, 53,118,495.

[3] The number of offenses and rate for larceny-theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,248,600; groups I–VI, 1,927 cities, total population, 53,336,295.

[4] The number of offenses and rate for auto theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 35 cities, total population, 22,221,300; groups I–VI, 1,928 cities, total population, 55,308,995.

[5] The number of offenses and rate for aggravated assault are based on reports as follows: Group II, 56 cities, total population, 7,726,812; group IV, 170 cities, total population, 5,932,598; group V, 450 cities, total population, 7,021,900; groups I–VI, 1,926 cities, total population, 62,293,725.

Monthly Trends, Offenses Known to the Police (Daily Average), 1938.

Monthly variations in the number of crimes committed during 1938 are indicated in table 75. These figures are based on reports received from 93 cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants and show the average number of the various offenses which occurred daily during the months indicated. The second portion of table 75 sets forth a seasonal variation in the daily average of offenses.

This table indicates that offenses of murder occurred most frequently during the month of July and that the daily average number of offenses of aggravated assault was highest during the month of August.

All offenses against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) show generally similar monthly trends. The highest points for these offenses were in the first and fourth quarters of the year, the lowest averages being during the summer months.

Generally speaking the figures below indicate that offenses against the person usually reach their peak during the hot summer months and offenses against property are usually highest during the winter. These seasonal variations shown by the 1938 data are similar to the trends reflected by the figures for 1937.

The fluctuation in the 1938 figures for individual types of crimes may be readily noted in figure 8.

TABLE 75.—*Monthly trends, offenses known to the police (daily average), 1938, 93 cities over 100,000 in population, January to December, inclusive, 1938*

[Total population, 37,225,912, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault [2]	Burglary—breaking or entering [3]	Larceny—theft [4]	Auto theft [5]
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence [1]						
January	5.4	6.6	9.2	102.9	42.3	352.8	747.9	203.1
February	6.4	5.5	10.4	98.9	45.3	350.2	740.2	202.3
March	6.2	5.7	9.0	82.9	47.7	318.4	732.5	200.4
April	5.4	5.3	10.0	69.4	49.3	292.2	705.1	187.7
May	6.1	4.2	9.6	66.5	54.1	274.0	681.2	178.2
June	5.3	5.2	9.7	63.0	52.4	271.5	683.6	166.9
July	7.0	5.0	9.3	61.9	55.8	272.8	646.6	163.2
August	6.3	4.0	10.4	60.4	59.6	272.0	689.3	169.2
September	6.4	5.0	9.5	65.0	54.2	266.2	710.3	187.8
October	6.1	5.5	9.7	71.6	51.8	263.3	757.0	193.7
November	5.3	6.7	8.7	76.1	47.5	282.3	793.7	197.5
December	6.2	10.3	8.2	102.1	46.9	320.6	820.0	208.2
January to March	6.0	6.0	9.5	94.8	45.1	340.1	740.2	201.9
April to June	5.6	4.9	9.8	66.3	52.0	279.2	689.9	177.6
July to September	6.6	4.7	9.7	62.4	56.5	270.4	681.7	173.3
October to December	5.9	7.5	8.9	83.4	48.7	288.8	790.2	199.8
January to December	6.0	5.8	9.5	76.6	50.6	294.4	725.5	188.1

[1] Daily averages for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 90 cities with a total population of 35,374,212.

[2] Daily averages for aggravated assault are based on reports of 92 cities with a total population of 37,102,412.

[3] Daily averages for burglary are based on reports of 90 cities with a total population of 27,881,112.

[4] Daily averages for larceny are based on reports of 91 cities with a total population of 28,098,912.

[5] Daily averages for auto theft are based on reports of 92 cities with a total population of 30,071,612.

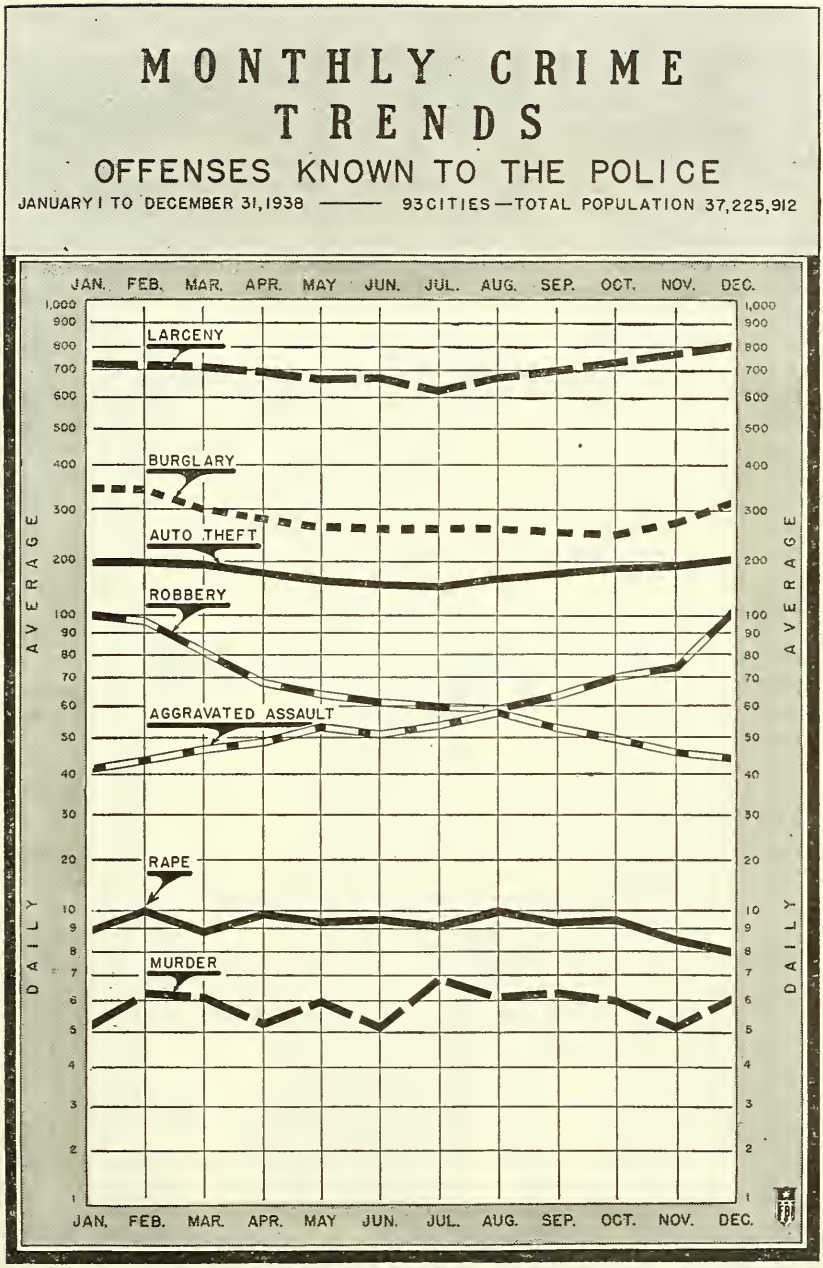
MONTHLY CRIME TRENDS
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1938 —— 93 CITIES—TOTAL POPULATION 37,225,912
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
DAILY AVERAGE
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
LARCENY
BURGLARY
AUTO THEFT
ROBBERY
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
RAPE
MURDER

FIGURE 8.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–38.

Annual variations in the number of crimes committed during 1931–38 are indicated in table 76. This compilation is based on reports received from police departments of 73 cities of over 100,000 inhabitants. The total population area represented is 20,912,712. All types of crimes reported during 1938 were lower than those for 1937, with the exception of larceny which figure, it will be seen, is higher than any other during the past 8 years.

In several instances the number of crimes committed shows a substantial decrease. Offenses of murder, manslaughter by negligence, and auto theft for 1938 were fewer than for any other year shown in the table. The number of offenses of burglary during 1938 was lower than any other year in the table with the exception of 1936. It should be noted that, although the number of offenses of rape shows a slight decrease, the number of those offenses was still higher than any preceding year in the table with the exception of 1937.

In connection with the decrease in the number of offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter (wilful felonious homicides), it is suggested that the decrease may be partially attributed to the fact that during 1935 it was ascertained that many police departments had been including cases which were excusable in nature, such as the killing of a felon who was resisting arrest by a police officer. Such cases were subsequently excluded in order that the published figures might represent felonious homicides. This naturally has resulted in a reduction in the number of offenses of this type listed since 1935.

With reference to the general downward trend of crimes in the cities represented in table 76, it should be noted that, although no definite population figures are available, there probably has been a significant increase in the population of the cities represented during the period covered by the table.

Estimates of the total number of major crimes committed in the entire United States during 1937 and 1938 may be found in table 88.

The data shown in table 76 are also presented in figure 9.

TABLE 76.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 73 cities over 100,000 in population, January to December, inclusive, 1931–38*

[Total population 20,912,712, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	1,630	1,504	1,273	21,887	11,137	78,983	165,630	95,894
1932	1,637	1,170	1,306	20,784	9,792	84,340	168,782	81,867
1933	1,761	1,398	1,324	19,981	12,079	87,202	180,876	78,398
1934	1,613	935	1,398	16,973	11,205	82,813	181,713	72,144
1935	1,422	930	1,596	14,204	10,731	75,532	179,102	61,881
1936	1,418	995	1,681	13,339	11,598	67,352	170,432	53,662
1937	1,456	1,180	1,910	15,381	11,046	71,936	189,428	54,848
1938	1,282	821	1,877	14,424	10,943	70,677	193,788	46,756
Daily average:								
1931	4.5	4.1	3.5	60.0	30.5	216.4	453.8	262.7
1932	4.5	3.2	3.6	56.8	26.8	230.4	461.2	223.7
1933	4.8	3.8	3.6	54.7	33.1	238.9	495.6	214.8
1934	4.4	2.6	3.8	46.5	30.7	226.9	497.8	197.7
1935	3.9	2.5	4.4	38.9	29.4	206.9	490.7	169.5
1936	3.9	2.7	4.6	36.4	31.7	184.0	465.7	146.6
1937	4.0	3.2	5.2	42.1	30.3	197.1	519.0	150.3
1938	3.5	2.2	5.1	39.5	30.0	193.6	530.9	128.1

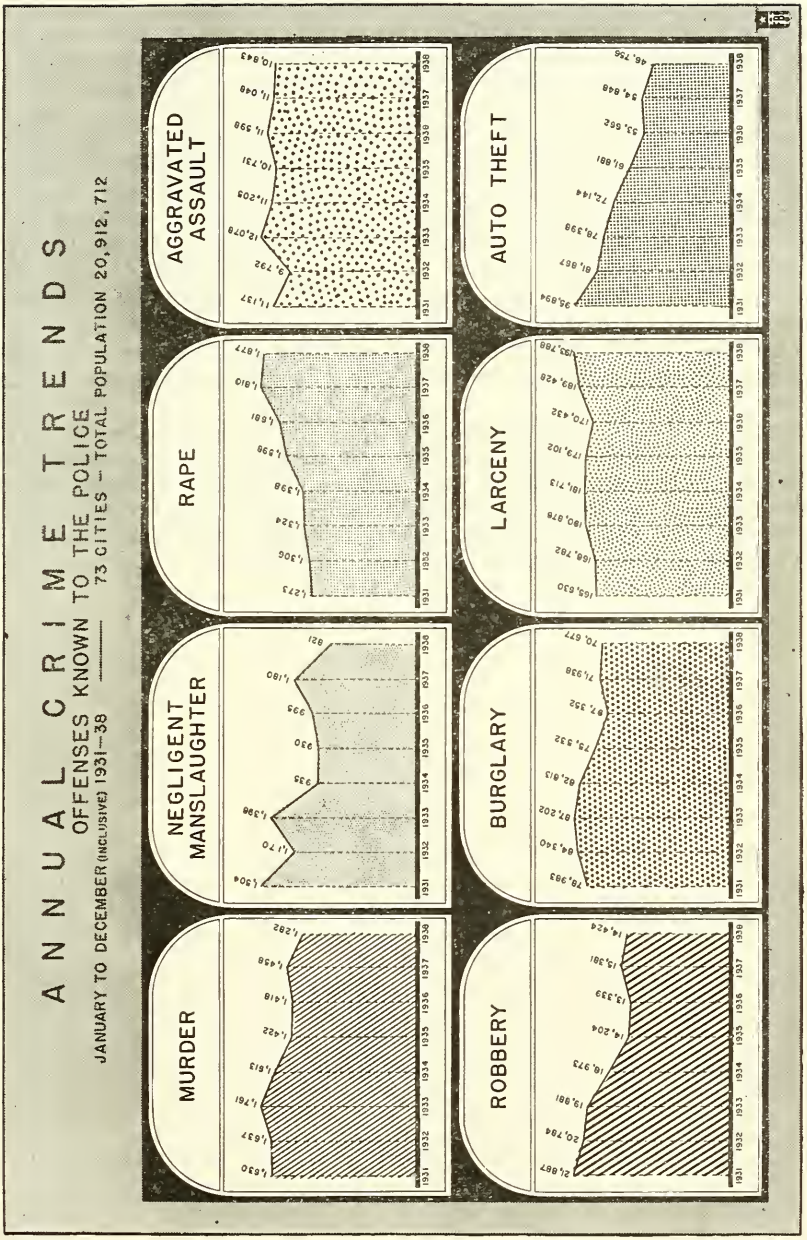
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
JANUARY TO DECEMBER (INCLUSIVE) 1931—38
73 CITIES — TOTAL POPULATION 20,912,712
MURDER
1,630
1,637
1,761
1,613
1,422
1,418
1,458
1,282
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
1,504
1,170
1,398
935
930
995
1,180
821
RAPE
1,273
1,306
1,324
1,398
1,598
1,681
1,810
1,877
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
11,137
9,792
12,078
11,205
10,731
11,598
11,048
10,843
ROBBERY
21,887
20,784
19,881
18,973
14,204
13,339
15,381
14,424
BURGLARY
78,983
84,340
87,202
82,813
75,532
87,352
71,938
70,677
LARCENY
165,630
168,782
180,876
181,713
179,102
170,432
189,428
193,788
AUTO THEFT
95,894
81,867
78,398
72,144
61,881
53,662
54,848
46,756
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938

FIGURE 9.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

In table 77 there is presented information regarding the number of police departments whose reports were employed in the preparation of figures representing crime rates for the individual States. This information is included here in order to show the number of such contributors according to size of city, and it is believed it will be helpful in evaluating the crime data for individual States, since table 74 has indicated that there is a noticeable tendency for the large cities to report higher crime rates than the smaller communities. It should be further observed that in several instances the number of records entering into the construction of State rates is quite limited. In some cases the figures for individual States are based on reports from only four or five police departments. Obviously, the crime rates based on such a limited number of records may differ considerably from the figures which would result if reports were available for all urban communities in the State.

In table 78 there are presented the crime rates for the individual States, together with figures for nine geographic divisions of the country.

In table 79 may be found crime rates for the nine geographic divisions of the country, with the cities in each division being segregated into six groups according to size. This information is presented in order to make possible comparisons between the figures for an individual community and the average figures for cities of the same size which are located in the same section of the United States.

TABLE 77.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to December, inclusive, 1938*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 169 cities; total population, 5,764,403	2	12	13	27	58	57	169
Middle Atlantic: 494 cities; total population, 18,506,819	6	11	18	29	125	305	494
East North Central: 481 cities; total population, 16,319,453	9	10	26	53	96	287	481
West North Central: 233 cities; total population, 5,092,603	4	5	7	10	55	152	233
South Atlantic: [1] 137 cities; total population, 4,580,846	3	6	13	16	26	73	137
East South Central: 57 cities; total population, 1,959,858	3	3	2	5	19	25	57
West South Central: 113 cities; total population, 3,475,051	3	5	7	11	23	64	113
Mountain: 79 cities; total population, 1,249,235	1	1	2	6	14	55	79
Pacific; 166 cities; total population, 5,515,027	5	4	6	14	35	102	166
New England:							
Maine			1	1	6	10	18
New Hampshire			1	2	3	6	12
Vermont				1	1	7	9
Massachusetts	1	8	8	12	36	27	92
Rhode Island	1		2	4	5	3	15
Connecticut		4	1	7	7	4	23
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	3	4	5	11	44	105	172
New Jersey	1	4	5	9	28	65	112
Pennsylvania	2	3	8	9	53	135	210
East North Central:							
Ohio	5	3	4	15	30	82	139
Indiana	1	4	3	9	11	28	56
Illinois	1	1	8	14	27	83	134
Michigan	1	2	8	7	17	60	95
Wisconsin	1		3	8	11	34	57
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1			11	51	65
Iowa		1	3	5	9	34	52
Missouri	2		2	2	8	18	32
North Dakota				1	3	4	8
South Dakota				1	5	5	11
Nebraska		1	1		6	16	24
Kansas		2	1	1	13	24	41
South Atlantic:							
Delaware		1				3	4
Maryland	1			2	3	4	10
Virginia		2	1	5	5	13	26
West Virginia			3	1	4	16	24
North Carolina			5	2	6	8	21
South Carolina			1	2	1	4	8
Georgia	1		3	1	3	6	14
Florida		3		3	4	19	29
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1			3	5	8	17
Tennessee	1	3			3	7	14
Alabama	1		1	1	2	9	14
Mississippi			1	1	9	1	12
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	3	7	12
Louisiana	1		1	2	4	8	16
Oklahoma		2		2	6	22	32
Texas	2	3	5	6	10	27	53
Mountain:							
Montana				2	2	8	12
Idaho					2	10	12
Wyoming					2	3	5
Colorado	1		1	1	5	10	18
New Mexico				1	2	5	8
Arizona			1	1		6	8
Utah		1		1		9	11
Nevada					1	4	5
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		2	8	11	24
Oregon	1			1	4	12	18
California	3	2	6	11	23	79	124

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 78.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1938, by States*

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION						
New England	1.1	18.2	10.4	252.8	527.8	171.2
Middle Atlantic	3.2	26.2	35.0	[1] 208.6	[1] 426.7	[2] 134.2
East North Central	3.7	91.7	32.6	319.0	806.4	141.9
West North Central	3.6	49.1	14.6	[3] 267.7	840.4	178.3
South Atlantic [4]	15.5	86.9	[5] 154.4	479.5	1,195.2	253.9
East South Central	22.1	99.8	[6] 159.8	500.6	870.5	211.8
West South Central	12.9	57.5	78.0	420.9	1,221.0	175.3
Mountain	5.1	62.5	22.2	418.5	1,266.9	262.2
Pacific	3.8	89.6	30.4	540.5	1,414.4	391.5
New England:						
Maine	2.4	11.0	6.7	288.8	495.4	98.2
New Hampshire	1.4	5.3	6.3	163.9	298.4	58.3
Vermont	2.3	10.1	1.1	100.3	444.2	80.0
Massachusetts	.8	22.5	11.5	259.0	524.4	206.6
Rhode Island	.8	6.5	6.7	163.6	461.9	77.1
Connecticut	1.9	16.0	12.1	346.9	699.0	165.8
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	3.0	16.1	33.7	[7] 169.8	[7] 459.4	[7] 107.2
New Jersey	3.1	31.6	52.3	279.2	559.4	141.0
Pennsylvania	3.5	43.3	30.1	[8] 199.5	[3] 304.9	148.6
East North Central:						
Ohio	4.6	82.8	29.9	366.9	979.0	161.3
Indiana	5.1	68.3	52.3	358.8	967.7	219.9
Illinois	4.1	144.5	34.7	313.4	460.9	99.9
Michigan	2.3	62.5	34.5	313.1	1,122.5	165.9
Wisconsin	1.4	12.9	6.4	162.7	677.8	100.2
West North Central:						
Minnesota	1.1	42.3	9.5	251.2	754.7	210.3
Iowa	1.7	30.9	10.1	228.2	802.9	173.1
Missouri	6.3	75.7	17.0	262.6	941.2	180.7
North Dakota	2.1	29.9	28.8	262.7	600.6	186.5
South Dakota	.8	9.2	9.2	229.9	785.2	156.9
Nebraska	3.3	23.7	17.0	[9] 184.0	436.2	144.9
Kansas	4.7	44.3	20.9	405.8	1,129.4	142.7
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	5.9	26.8	67.1	481.4	684.3	183.7
Maryland	6.6	76.6	83.1	305.8	567.8	291.7
Virginia	17.0	84.3	201.1	524.6	1,438.5	281.5
West Virginia	7.2	92.1	138.6	333.8	682.4	143.2
North Carolina	19.6	70.3	[10] 326.4	516.2	1,171.2	215.1
South Carolina	18.6	45.0	116.9	316.1	1,315.9	158.1
Georgia	26.0	98.4	119.7	613.1	1,534.1	268.5
Florida	23.6	91.2	184.7	720.3	1,688.8	194.8
East South Central:						
Kentucky	13.8	108.6	147.7	636.0	1,126.8	236.9
Tennessee	26.7	135.6	[11] 234.4	473.3	786.1	242.7
Alabama	22.8	50.1	91.9	412.3	552.8	152.6
Mississippi	22.3	32.0	51.5	363.2	736.1	84.9
West South Central:						
Arkansas	18.1	98.1	87.4	403.2	1,138.4	170.9
Louisiana	12.5	34.7	104.7	158.5	463.6	102.6
Oklahoma	8.2	87.8	66.6	577.2	1,371.6	137.9
Texas	14.3	54.3	78.5	457.6	1,488.8	218.6
Mountain:						
Montana	1.5	37.9	13.9	333.3	876.0	196.9
Idaho	2.0	34.4	13.7	409.3	1,375.1	250.3
Wyoming	3.3	34.6	16.5	275.2	1,545.7	159.8
Colorado	4.1	58.7	19.9	305.3	1,067.5	157.3
New Mexico	10.8	89.5	43.4	633.1	2,057.9	363.3
Arizona	19.9	148.1	52.9	656.0	1,746.3	530.3
Utah	2.3	53.4	16.7	559.1	1,114.7	344.7
Nevada	2.4	50.8	7.3	501.0	2,265.4	503.4
Pacific:						
Washington	3.8	60.7	23.2	566.4	1,319.7	293.0
Oregon	2.4	95.4	14.4	692.9	1,730.1	299.6
California	3.9	94.7	33.6	518.7	1,398.9	421.2

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 492 cities with a total population of 9,379,819. [2] The rate for auto theft is based on the reports of 493 cities with a total population of 11,357,519. [3] The rate for burglary is based on the reports of 232 cities with a total population of 4,874,813. [4] Includes report of District of Columbia. [5] The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 135 cities with a total population of 4,534,776. [6] The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 56 cities with a total population of 1,836,358. [7] The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 171 cities. [8] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 209 cities. [9] The rate for burglary is based on reports of 23 cities. [10] The rate for aggravated assault is based on reports of 19 cities. [11] The rate for aggravated assault is based on reports of 10 cities.

TABLE 79.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December 1938, by geographic divisions and population groups*

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I	1.1	38.9	22.0	139.4	418.2	350.0
Group II	1.7	15.7	11.1	389.4	690.6	201.7
Group III	.8	17.6	3.6	257.4	550.5	134.6
Group IV	.7	13.3	5.6	284.2	580.6	128.5
Group V	.6	9.7	9.5	183.7	434.5	62.1
Group VI	1.9	8.5	7.7	175.5	335.2	45.7
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I	3.9	29.2	43.4	[1] 209.2	[1] 520.5	[2] 190.0
Group II	2.2	22.4	27.4	252.1	525.4	136.5
Group III	2.7	33.0	34.6	310.0	492.3	149.8
Group IV	1.6	20.2	22.6	221.0	472.5	115.8
Group V	1.7	17.3	16.1	160.2	330.8	84.6
Group VI	1.7	17.6	14.8	138.1	251.9	52.2
East North Central:						
Group I	4.9	136.1	43.4	353.4	885.0	138.9
Group II	5.2	64.4	43.4	347.7	988.3	210.6
Group III	2.2	59.4	20.8	315.6	824.7	169.8
Group IV	2.0	36.0	17.1	277.0	806.9	156.8
Group V	1.9	42.7	11.3	281.8	650.5	118.0
Group VI	1.4	24.4	15.9	193.9	335.4	69.5
West North Central:						
Group I	5.2	75.2	12.9	240.6	896.0	213.1
Group II	4.2	47.0	23.8	[3] 367.7	945.2	177.8
Group III	2.9	40.2	12.1	356.7	1,073.8	237.9
Group IV	1.7	32.1	9.0	307.5	980.8	175.2
Group V	2.2	26.6	16.3	264.8	824.0	141.3
Group VI	1.8	19.7	12.5	200.9	391.1	88.4
South Atlantic:						
Group I [4]	11.9	113.3	101.2	453.9	1,048.4	352.3
Group II	19.4	104.7	203.5	689.8	1,658.2	291.8
Group III	18.8	78.1	211.6	450.9	1,340.0	195.3
Group IV	11.9	52.2	[5] 146.9	472.4	1,307.2	179.7
Group V	14.2	50.8	[6] 202.5	352.4	963.4	128.8
Group VI	21.0	48.9	106.6	368.6	613.8	139.4
East South Central:						
Group I	18.7	136.2	190.2	693.4	877.4	209.4
Group II	33.3	110.7	[7] 156.7	394.3	888.8	330.0
Group III	20.3	22.8	111.4	252.8	552.0	130.1
Group IV	17.9	55.2	116.4	479.8	1,104.1	156.5
Group V	16.3	43.1	100.0	239.0	669.8	125.1
Group VI	26.3	37.0	84.6	242.4	370.5	69.0
West South Central:						
Group I	17.2	47.6	80.0	380.1	1,297.1	191.4
Group II	11.4	102.7	80.7	563.4	1,475.4	203.1
Group III	10.3	50.6	137.3	371.3	1,255.5	182.5
Group IV	10.1	31.1	71.1	307.0	1,181.6	206.8
Group V	12.7	49.0	78.4	404.6	1,052.2	132.7
Group VI	11.1	37.1	39.3	330.0	676.8	78.0
Mountain:						
Group I	2.7	65.1	16.0	282.7	810.7	158.3
Group II	3.5	60.3	20.1	554.8	1,047.2	369.6
Group III	27.4	147.7	55.8	758.3	1,860.1	502.9
Group IV	2.4	71.9	20.9	567.9	1,693.6	413.0
Group V	2.5	54.1	20.8	367.7	1,878.0	268.4
Group VI	4.3	31.4	19.5	302.4	915.8	123.7
Pacific:						
Group I	4.3	114.4	38.7	589.1	1,355.6	497.3
Group II	3.5	55.7	26.9	496.8	1,359.7	284.7
Group III	2.2	98.9	17.5	563.6	1,943.6	289.7
Group IV	2.4	56.5	17.8	541.2	1,253.0	270.2
Group V	3.0	37.0	9.9	428.5	1,572.4	271.8
Group VI	4.3	57.9	30.1	405.7	1,327.8	219.0

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.
[2] The rate for auto theft is based on the reports of 5 cities.
[3] The rate for burglary is based on the reports of 4 cities.
[4] Includes the District of Columbia.
[5] The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 15 cities.
[6] The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 25 cities.
[7] The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 2 cities.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the calendar year 1938 is shown in table 80. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 74 and 79 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

With reference to the possibility of comparing the amount of crime in one city with the amount of reported crime in other individual communities, it is suggested that such comparisons be made with a great deal of caution, because differences in the figures may be due to a great variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It should be noted that it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports, and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1938, cities over 25,000 in population*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Abilene, Tex	3	11	19	70	27	431	36
Akron, Ohio	4	136	148	1,096	217	1,389	345
Alameda, Calif			2	79	6	237	28
Albany, N. Y		20	33	237	59	628	213
Albuquerque, N. Mex	1	35	4	251	39	718	183
Alhambra, Calif		18		310	25	213	67
Aliquippa, Pa	2	7	11	55	10	105	16
Allentown, Pa	2	9	1	238	57	273	152
Alton, Ill	2	8	20	125	8	216	34
Altoona, Pa	2	7	3	208	23	165	76
Amarillo, Tex	2	13	63	41	44	156	44
Amsterdam, N. Y		5	3	85	16	131	27
Anderson, Ind	1	5	2	124	56	100	103
Ann Arbor, Mich		6		114	44	381	30
Appleton, Wis	No reports received.						
Arlington, Mass		5	2	80	10	85	18
Asheville, N. C	1	53	272	262	96	500	73
Ashland, Ky	1	10	8	88	11	218	41
Atlanta, Ga	81	462	351	2,561	535	4,124	1,209
Atlantic City, N. J	5	49	82	575	279	939	166
Auburn, N. Y		3		22	12	220	15
Augusta, Ga	11	30	89	318	50	831	69
Aurora, Ill		23	10	69	39	102	61
Austin, Tex	9	29	50	451	35	1,454	139
Bakersfield, Calif	3	27	16	118	62	775	136
Baltimore, Md	57	686	755	2,623	938	3,454	2,552
Bangor, Me		7	1	78	19	228	50
Barberton, Ohio		28	2	67	6	51	9
Baton Rouge, La	3	9	26	99	50	269	23
Battle Creek, Mich		17	7	194	10	529	123
Bay City, Mich	1	4	1	116	41	409	92
Bayonne, N. J	No reports received.						
Beaumont, Tex	8	14	54	195	20	243	96
Belleville, Ill		7		60	8	54	9
Belleville, N. J	1	5	6	62	(1)	(1)	11
Bellingham, Wash		2		117	21	200	36
Belvedere Township, Calif	1	22	29	196	13	80	95
Berkeley, Calif		17	12	437	49	988	51
Berwyn, Ill		30		88	10	90	15
Bethlehem, Pa	No reports received.						
Beverly, Mass		2		48	9	92	6
Binghamton, N. Y	1	9	7	117	28	328	124
Birmingham, Ala	75	163	112	1,550	358	1,080	497
Bloomfield, N. J		12	1	110	21	197	93
Bloomington, Ill		38	2	128	12	289	170
Boston, Mass	8	388	194	1,094	812	2,766	3,404
Bridgeport, Conn	4	24		504	144	1,019	368
Bristol, Conn		2		37	8	44	26
Brockton, Mass		14		264	48	416	68
Brookline, Mass		9	1	279	98	191	215
Brownsville, Tex	1			102	2	119	11
Buffalo, N. Y	10	102	189	650	346	1,985	661
Burlington, Iowa	2	2		23	8	59	15
Burlington, Vt		4		38	14	245	35
Butte, Mont	1	28	12	234	12	165	134
Cambridge, Mass	1	39	12	418	88	561	510
Camden, N. J	4	22	79	92	128	223	59
Canton, Ohio	2	88	49	417	(2)	1,003	103
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1	13	19	114	28	574	94
Central Falls, R. I		3		67	10	150	15
Charleston, S. C	19	34	125	142	102	584	52
Charleston, W. Va	10	150	297	266	197	364	214
Charlotte, N. C	33	97	278	730	107	1,931	250
Chattanooga, Tenn	41	120	(1)	604	42	1,270	295
Chelsea, Mass		10	17	276	43	182	119
Chester, Pa	15	46	32	143	29	164	122
Chicago, Ill	184	6,756	1,494	12,016	3,328	11,605	2,931
Chicopee, Mass			2	48	17	175	16
Cicero, Ill		67		149	27	163	56
Cincinnati, Ohio	46	534	365	2,159	716	5,101	713
Clarksburg, W. Va	Only 1 month received.						
Cleveland, Ohio	64	1,187	173	2,668	340	11,783	1,511
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	2	17	2	134	44	439	31
Clifton, N. J		18	2	117	42	108	34
Clinton, Iowa		5		55	7	120	26
Colorado Springs, Colo		5		106	31	707	47

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1938, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Columbia, S. C	10	7	79	(1)	29	439	25
Columbus, Ga	6	30	31	197	55	611	61
Columbus, Ohio	16	442	96	2,518	633	3,301	741
Concord, N. H		1	1	64	8	59	11
Corpus Christi, Tex	9	19	19	99	28	163	351
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1	23	11	154	12	517	75
Covington, Ky	6	18	8	(1)	128	354	131
Cranston, R. I		2		51	34	199	13
Cumberland, Md	1	2		52	37	216	40
Dallas, Tex	47	162	198	1,754	151	6,733	634
Danville, Ill	1	31		160	15	279	56
Danville, Va	8	23	94	163	34	464	67
Davenport, Iowa	2	40	6	216	23	806	82
Dayton, Ohio	18	112	17	704	64	2,402	495
Dearborn, Mich	1	15	15	165	68	721	133
Decatur, Ill	2	52	7	250	28	312	74
Denver, Colo	8	191	47	829	276	2,101	464
Des Moines, Iowa	2	62	23	484	156	1,721	438
Detroit, Mich	55	1,476	832	4,975	824	20,874	2,820
Dubuque, Iowa	1	4		85	15	410	59
Duluth, Minn	3	32	3	88	126	1,298	224
Durham, N. C	12	40	67	265	61	481	186
East Chicago, Ind	3	29	36	90	19	160	45
East Cleveland, Ohio		12		170	(2)	266	23
Easton, Pa			2	78	24	131	25
East Orange, N. J	1	17	11	256	47	325	93
East Providence, R. I		1	3	124	8	189	11
East St. Louis, Ill	10	155	115	246	57	427	176
Eau Claire, Wis	1	10		40	16	179	37
Elgin, Ill		3	2	55	19	221	17
Elizabeth, N. J	1	33	33	379	92	794	142
Elkhart, Ind		16	4	97	24	443	39
Elmira, N. Y	1	3	2	81	17	242	71
El Paso, Tex	4	87	48	532	59	1,465	209
Elyria, Ohio		2	1	62	8	105	19
Enid, Okla		16	1	107	5	272	23
Erie, Pa		49	21	353	62	324	191
Evanston, Ill		19	21	132	87	666	58
Evansville, Ind	12	63	20	374	24	1,180	360
Everett, Mass		15	8	140	31	271	67
Everett, Wash	2	13		124	3	495	72
Fall River, Mass	1	14	5	464	44	396	137
Fargo, N. Dak		12	5	66	28	225	81
Fitchburg, Mass		1		100	3	251	31
Flint, Mich	1	125	154	688	164	2,284	273
Fond du Lac, Wis		2		45	20	110	25
Fort Smith, Ark	2	23	5	75	27	409	43
Fort Wayne, Ind	4	39	12	353	87	1,798	359
Fort Worth, Tex	32	72	24	903	74	2,940	272
Fresno, Calif	3	167	17	520	191	1,135	414
Gadsden, Ala	5	23	15	63	70	203	55
Galesburg, Ill		14	1	95	11	144	73
Galveston, Tex	5	31	111	218	167	365	123
Garfield, N. J				No reports received.			
Gary, Ind	16	75	176	287	35	387	155
Glendale, Calif		31		355	67	1,051	162
Grand Rapids, Mich	4	54	16	689	69	1,883	260
Granite City, Ill	2	16	4	93	6	111	36
Great Falls, Mont	1	3	3	54	19	431	74
Green Bay, Wis			1	116	27	279	99
Greensboro, N. C	9	41	65	391	119	770	202
Greenville, S. C	4	12	14	141	50	697	92
Hackensack, N. J		7	39	123	23	137	47
Hagerstown, Md		4	7	47	27	254	83
Hamilton, Ohio	6	21	6	86	55	420	101
Hammond, Ind	1	29	13	178	46	500	71
Hamtramck, Mich	1	92	2	289	91	681	302
Harrisburg, Pa	2	56	44	306	97	554	207
Hartford, Conn	5	6	57	876	140	1,839	398
Haverhill, Mass		6	1	189	91	171	82
Hazelton, Pa				No reports received.			
Highland Park, Mich	1	41	2	395	86	693	117
High Point, N. C	8	34	170	144	61	130	40
Hoboken, N. J	1	5	3	69	(1)	(1)	36
Holyoke, Mass		4		203	28	443	83
Honolulu, T. H	8	23	27	776	116	1,653	160

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1938, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Houston, Tex	72	228	257	1,776	258	5,593	957
Huntington, W. Va	3	93	137	424	86	1,055	130
Huntington Park, Calif	1	17	2	318	42	341	96
Hutchinson, Kans		2	3	82	2	560	38
Indianapolis, Ind	22	519	363	2,222	(2)	5,698	1,267
Inglewood, Calif		8	1	177	31	276	41
Irvington, N. J		18	1	328	24	276	58
Jackson, Mich		19	9	161	10	464	93
Jackson, Miss	12	11	11	195	22	371	63
Jacksonville, Fla	29	115	139	1,066	533	2,746	368
Jamestown, N. Y	2	4	4	79	27	115	62
Jersey City, N. J	Complete data not received.						
Johnstown, Pa		3	1	82	12	134	73
Joliet, Ill	1	6	11	66	4	139	107
Joplin, Mo	2	43	4	252	40	549	119
Kalamazoo, Mich	2	27	12	245	24	1,199	143
Kansas City, Kans	11	145	61	808	103	963	148
Kansas City, Mo	38	558	83	1,316	(2)	2,403	1,147
Kearny, N. J		6		100	27	121	37
Kenosha, Wis	1	5	1	78	10	115	34
Kingston, N. Y	1	5	5	49	21	67	10
Knoxville, Tenn	28	48	55	388	155	687	271
Kokomo, Ind	1	7	2	129	41	462	92
Lackawanna, N. Y		13	25	33	12	96	17
La Crosse, Wis		5		64	6	169	57
La Fayette, Ind	1	13		78	30	360	42
Lakewood, Ohio		18		153	15	249	56
Lancaster, Pa	2	12	11	170	43	406	55
Lansing, Mich		10	8	161	74	477	180
Laredo, Tex	Only 1 month received.						
Lawrence, Mass	1	8	7	106	38	120	143
Lebanon, Pa	No reports received.						
Lewiston, Maine	No reports received.						
Lexington, Ky	15	41	173	277	84	885	122
Lima, Ohio	1	15	3	184	36	393	115
Lincoln, Nebr	1	12	7	114	31	340	134
Little Rock, Ark	9	68	117	399	(2)	1,189	114
Long Beach, Calif	4	104	41	1,035	281	2,346	552
Lorain, Ohio	1	18	9	98	24	293	36
Los Angeles, Calif	77	1,764	495	8,449	4,072	15,313	8,823
Louisville, Ky	31	443	541	2,604	(2)	4,120	878
Lowell, Mass	2	10	7	239	36	327	117
Lower Merion Township, Pa		14	4	132	38	60	34
Lynchburg, Va	6	6	73	99	35	217	76
Lynn, Mass	1	33	5	679	61	955	179
Macon, Ga	27	38	182	305	53	703	127
Madison, Wis		15	3	100	71	375	130
Malden, Mass		20	4	137	33	324	104
Manchester, N. H		3	3	75	16	315	47
Mansfield, Ohio		16	3	76	42	304	50
Marion, Ohio	1	15	1	83	25	325	45
Massillon, Ohio	1	12	5	102	26	125	21
Maywood, Ill		18	3	62	7	115	9
McKeesport, Pa	1	76	103	93	88	152	118
Medford, Mass		12	1	140	17	287	59
Memphis, Tenn	57	555	968	1,756	264	1,656	410
Meriden, Conn		5	2	138	12	181	40
Meridian, Miss	7	6	1	272	24	294	26
Miami, Fla	35	232	650	1,173	337	1,613	300
Michigan City, Ind	5	20	11	70	23	101	44
Middletown, Conn		3	3	40	13	[3] 350	20
Middletown, Ohio	3	10	11	144	28	386	58
Milwaukee, Wis	10	51	57	577	253	4,360	551
Minneapolis, Minn	10	276	69	1,446	584	3,474	1,363
Mishawaka, Ind		8		62	6	195	36
Mobile, Ala	13	17	126	116	34	252	97
Moline, Ill	1	12	12	114	48	296	84
Monroe, La	5	22	1	83	8	294	28
Montclair, N. J	No reports received.						
Montgomery, Ala	22	44	74	473	40	397	98
Mount Vernon, N. Y		2		52	6	101	44
Muncie, Ind	1	23	80	187	18	482	166
Muskogee, Okla		25	12	185	10	477	47
Muskegon, Mich		8	2	101	32	423	56
Nanticoke, Pa	Only 11 months received.						
Nashua, N. H		1	2	92	11	103	24
Nashville, Tenn	61	264	363	547	(2)	1,315	722

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1938, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
New Albany, Ind	2	9	24	54	18	312	67
Newark, N. J	21	219	618	959	360	3,813	1,410
Newark, Ohio	1	5	1	117	15	630	44
New Bedford, Mass	2	23	13	569	95	1,094	101
New Britain, Conn	1	55	9	212	46	231	157
New Brunswick, N. J	2	9	14	173	21	298	63
Newburgh, N. Y	1	3	8	57	34	110	37
New Castle, Pa		9	1	133	10	215	100
New Haven, Conn	4	27	12	882	230	1,145	298
New London, Conn	1	1	1	40	8	158	20
New Orleans, La	64	118	399	525	245	859	451
Newport, Ky	5	23	18	186	18	232	45
Newport, R. I	2	1	1	72	22	231	37
Newport News, Va	3	18	58	183	25	142	61
New Rochelle, N. Y	1	1	38	85	40	101	90
Newton, Mass	1	7		152	(2)	304	124
New York, N. Y	272	1,297	2,961	2,826	(1)	(1)	6,167
Niagara Falls, N. Y	1	28	33	429	64	558	156
Norfolk, Va	30	157	150	830	82	1,619	719
Norristown, Pa		7	9	74	30	60	83
North Bergen, N. J	1	6	1	104	12	94	34
Norwalk, Conn	No reports received.						
Norwood, Ohio		13		118	9	148	17
Oakland, Calif	10	301	157	1,592	222	3,608	772
Oak Park, Ill		82	5	384	43	476	65
Ogden, Utah		30	8	349	45	816	220
Oklahoma City, Okla	24	187	229	1,157	338	2,539	283
Omaha, Nebr	9	78	64	185	56	614	352
Orlando, Fla	5	18	29	169	45	426	72
Orange, N. J		20	34	87	19	69	38
Oshkosh, Wis		2	1	66	10	246	32
Ottumwa, Iowa	2	8	5	67	11	131	90
Paducah, Ky	Only 9 months received.						
Parkersburg, W. Va	1	9	6	121	19	147	34
Pasadena, Calif	2	21	8	385	139	1,513	170
Passaic, N. J	2	34	37	292	27	255	111
Paterson, N. J	6	52	49	426	61	225	139
Pawtucket, R. I		10		106	47	637	100
Pensacola, Fla	Only 4 months received.						
Peoria, Ill	5	28	32	115	6	207	212
Perth Amboy, N. J	No reports received.						
Petersburg, Va	3	13	69	113	12	475	23
Philadelphia, Pa	106	919	728	1,952	844	2,145	3,039
Phoenix, Ariz	20	111	38	527	213	1,164	414
Pittsburgh, Pa	26	680	317	1,961	498	1,551	2,181
Pittsfield, Mass		1	1	134	24	289	56
Plainfield, N. J	1	10	10	86	15	116	63
Pontiac, Mich	4	44	13	303	65	494	171
Port Arthur, Tex	2	5	13	53	15	177	86
Port Huron, Mich	1	4	2	73	3	273	60
Portland, Maine	3	8	6	396	49	523	137
Portland, Oreg	8	353	47	2,516	788	4,887	1,008
Portsmouth, Ohio	3	20	26	233	61	738	111
Portsmouth, Va	10	40	175	289	63	788	91
Poughkeepsie, N. Y		6	17	81	26	280	51
Providence, R. I	3	18	35	359	102	680	245
Pueblo, Colo	8	40	19	248	19	505	100
Quincy, Ill	Complete data not received.						
Quincy, Mass	1	8		175	60	336	78
Racine, Wis	2	17	1	179	29	435	69
Raleigh, N. C	12	68	230	330	(2)	575	157
Reading, Pa	1	23	33	442	69	632	125
Revere, Mass		20		270	41	420	162
Richmond, Ind	1	22	3	61	17	91	42
Richmond, Va	34	244	476	1,400	358	3,783	596
Riverside, Calif	2	11	12	138	4	379	41
Roanoke, Va	10	19	66	118	86	606	128
Rochester, N. Y	4	47	37	704	142	1,940	338
Rockford, Ill		23	7	196	44	518	110
Rock Island, Ill	1	23	8	125	57	503	57
Rome, N. Y			1	22	13	154	15
Royal Oak, Mich	1	5		91	15	191	32
Sacramento, Calif	3	193	35	619	346	2,377	337
Saginaw, Mich		39	29	413	55	1,146	172
St. Joseph, Mo	2	47	18	506	94	1,000	213
St. Louis, Mo	55	534	94	1,340	(2)	9,570	1,226
St. Paul, Minn		134	11	707	189	1,686	522

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1938, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
St. Petersburg, Fla	3	12	33	440	105	818	36
Salem, Mass	1	6		68	29	260	68
Salem, Oreg		13	1	81	17	258	67
Salt Lake City, Utah	5	87	29	800	73	1,437	533
San Angelo, Tex	3	4	33	85	34	248	49
San Antonio, Tex	28	282	284	1,105	363	2,329	700
San Bernardino, Calif		35	7	211	6	536	155
San Diego, Calif	13	75	24	399	78	1,029	411
San Francisco, Calif	15	724	377	2,519	896	6,921	2,899
San Jose, Calif	2	22	8	254	31	975	187
Santa Ana, Calif		6	7	118	20	341	89
Santa Barbara, Calif	1	6	2	149	44	475	71
Santa Monica, Calif	1	79	2	324	136	659	234
Savannah, Ga	10	24	20	149	457	1,556	97
Schenectady, N. Y		15	18	321	102	193	132
Scranton, Pa	5	33	46	389	82	624	268
Seattle, Wash	20	279	82	2,539	381	3,431	1,377
Sharon, Pa		5		53	11	106	34
Sheboygan, Wis		8		67	12	251	42
Shreveport, La	7	64	152	183	32	984	184
Sioux City, Iowa	3	41	4	212	8	458	259
Sioux Falls, S. Dak		3	2	97	27	152	68
Somerville, Mass	1	17		123	44	175	143
South Bend, Ind	3	57	3	406	69	523	125
Spartanburg, S. C		19		144	37	400	83
Spokane, Wash	1	91	81	771	196	2,241	366
Springfield, Ill	1	73	11	392	11	828	301
Springfield, Mass	1	11	29	404	95	1,121	228
Springfield, Mo	1	14	1	231	59	899	91
Springfield, Ohio		26	28	239	[2]	726	100
Stamford, Conn	1	10	4	124	47	308	60
Steubenville, Ohio	1	23		85	4	112	65
Stockton, Calif	No reports received.						
Superior, Wis		9	2	112	17	339	65
Syracuse, N. Y	4	26	12	414	130	1,258	353
Tacoma, Wash	1	32		487	39	1,158	214
Tampa, Fla	15	32	90	320	99	906	74
Taunton, Mass	No reports received.						
Terre Haute, Ind	1	46	8	166	24	445	87
Toledo, Ohio	8	293	106	1,350	374	3,284	747
Topeka, Kans	5	29	4	346	19	896	287
Torrington, Conn	No reports received.						
Trenton, N. J	1	44	62	606	106	937	139
Troy, N. Y	Only 11 months received; October records destroyed by fire.						
Tucson, Ariz	2	47	16	175	95	408	192
Tulsa, Okla	10	263	115	1,193	269	2,429	303
Union City, N. J	2	8		[1]	46	73	93
University City, Mo		7		123	33	192	15
Upper Darby, Pa	No reports received.						
Utica, N. Y		14	5	185	75	769	134
Waco, Tex	6	15	116	159	26	899	73
Waltham, Mass	1	5		165	20	334	49
Warren, Ohio		18	8	124	28	279	64
Washington, D. C	52	657	505	2,045	732	6,913	1,850
Washington, Pa	2	7	7	46	10	95	45
Waterbury, Conn	1	8		336	51	366	190
Waterloo, Iowa		3	1	74		334	30
Watertown, Mass	1	6	3	56	9	73	21
Watertown, N. Y		2		80	12	333	43
Waukegan, Ill	1	15	16	75	49	168	43
West Allis, Wis	1	3	2	48	27	463	26
West Hartford, Conn				53	8	60	16
West Haven, Conn		3		42	11	24	7
West New York, N. J	Only 11 months received.						
West Orange, N. J		5	2	47	16	58	19
West Palm Beach, Fla	5	30	10	194	26	565	51
Wheeling, W. Va	1	35	7	188	41	278	73
White Plains, N. Y	3	3	11	39	43	113	28
Wichita, Kans	5	15	17	415	64	1,572	93
Wichita Falls, Tex	8	13	75	151	52	1,097	84
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1	24	20	165	51	224	111
Wilkinsburg, Pa		29	13	106	15	133	19
Wilmington, Del	7	31	72	556	116	656	204
Wilmington, N. C	3	20	127	130	22	263	89
Winston-Salem, N. C	19	30	249	392	34	592	110
Williamsport, Pa		4	4	54	13	307	47
Woodbridge, N. J		3	3	74	6	117	12

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1938, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Woonsocket, R. I.		3		143	15	151	17
Worcester, Mass.	4	37	36	668	184	735	523
Wyandotte, Mich.	1	11	2	71	6	89	30
Yonkers, N. Y.	2	11	28	163	19	385	232
York, Pa.		12	1	79	15	256	66
Youngstown, Ohio	7	248	121	769	71	1,391	566
Zanesville, Ohio		9	4	81	21	230	64

[1] Complete figures not received.
[2] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[3] Includes 300 separate thefts of lanterns reported stolen in 1 month during emergency conditions.

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1938.

In compiling and publishing national crime data, the Federal Bureau of Investigation distinguishes between urban and rural crimes. The figures presented in the preceding tables are based on reports from a large majority of the agencies policing urban areas (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available, but the information on hand is shown in table 81, which is based on reports from 652 sheriffs, 74 police agencies in rural villages, and 7 State police organizations. For comparative purposes, there are presented below percentage distributions of rural and urban crimes. (The urban data are based on figures shown in table 74.) The percentage figures which follow should be thought of as representing an average group of 100 urban crimes and an average group of 100 rural crimes.

Offense	Percent		Offense	Percent	
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	Robbery	4.0	3.5
			Aggravated assault	3.0	5.6
Larceny	56.6	47.6	Rape	.6	2.3
Burglary	22.7	29.9	Murder	.3	1.4
Auto theft	12.5	8.6	Manslaughter	.3	1.1

The preceding comparison reveals that whereas only 4.2 percent of the urban crimes are offenses against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault), 10.4 percent of the rural crimes reported fall within those classes. This does not mean that more crimes against the person are committed in rural areas than in urban communities. The figures merely indicate that in an average group of 100 rural crimes there would be a larger number of offenses against the person than in an average group of 100 urban crimes. This may be due to the fact that some of the reports representing rural crimes indicate the possibility that they were limited to instances in which arrests were made. Incompleteness of this sort in the reports of rural crimes will tend to increase the percentage of rural crimes against the person because such offenses are much more generally followed by arrests than are the less serious offenses against property.

The percentage distribution of urban and rural crimes is also shown in figure 10.

TABLE 81.—*Offenses known, January to December, inclusive, 1938, as reported by 652 sheriffs, 7 State police organizations, and 74 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	1,027	793	1,684	2,602	4,083	21,979	35,025	6,329

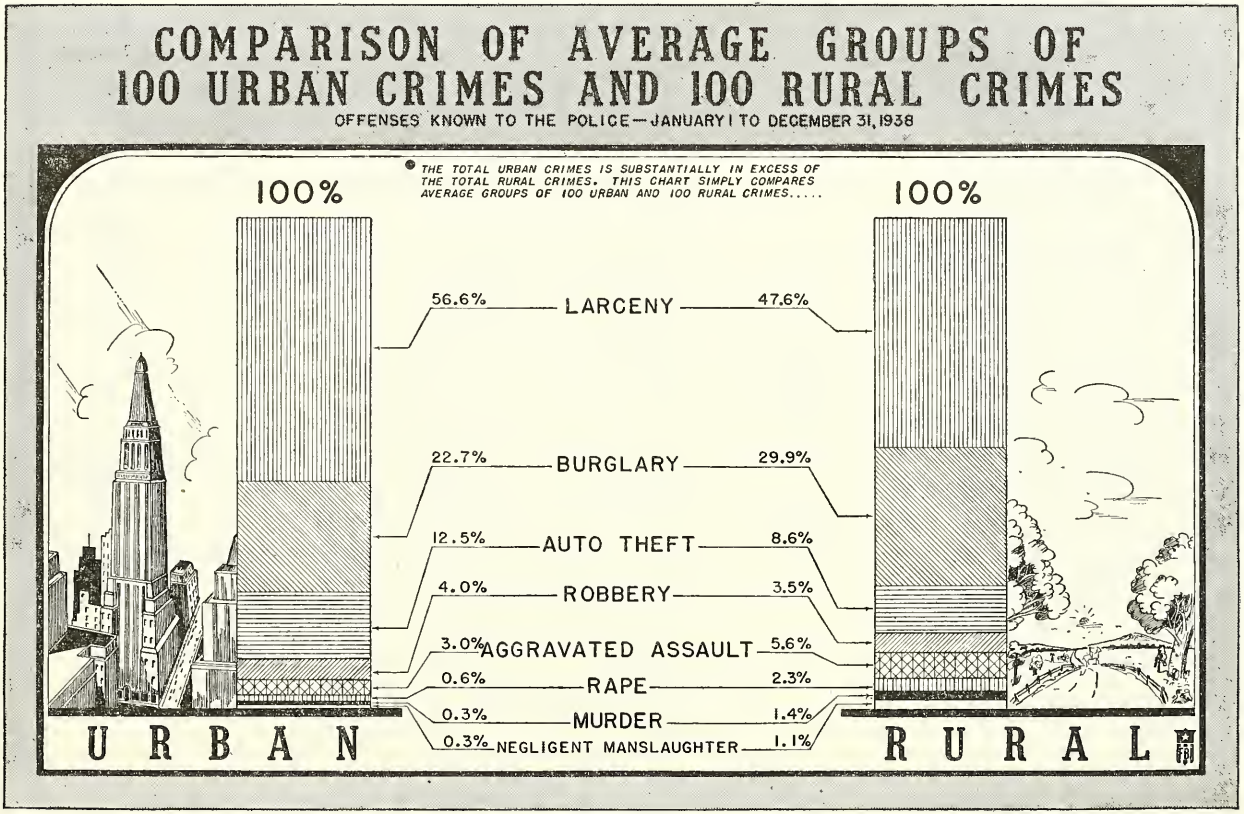
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE GROUPS OF
100 URBAN CRIMES AND 100 RURAL CRIMES
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE—JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1938
THE TOTAL URBAN CRIMES IS SUBSTANTIALLY IN EXCESS OF THE TOTAL RURAL CRIMES. THIS CHART SIMPLY COMPARES AVERAGE GROUPS OF 100 URBAN AND 100 RURAL CRIMES.....
100%
100%
56.6%
LARCENY
47.6%
22.7%
BURGLARY
29.9%
12.5%
AUTO THEFT
8.6%
4.0%
ROBBERY
3.5%
3.0%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
5.6%
0.6%
RAPE
2.3%
0.3%
MURDER
1.4%
0.3%
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
1.1%
URBAN
RURAL

FIGURE 10.

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

In table 82 there are shown available data concerning the number of offenses known to law-enforcement agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States. The tabulation includes reports from the first judicial division, Alaska; Honolulu (city and county), Kauai County, Maui County, Territory of Hawaii; and Puerto Rico. The figures are based on both urban and rural areas and the population figures from the 1930 decennial census are indicated in the table.

TABLE 82.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to December, inclusive, 1938*

[Population figures from Federal Census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Alaska: First judicial division (Juneau), population, 19,304; number of offenses known	7	6	3	24	31	36	----
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 137,582; number of offenses known	8	23	27	776	116	1,653	160
Honolulu County, population, 65,341; number of offenses known	2	5	10	140	20	248	35
Kauai County, population, 35,942; number of offenses known	----	1	6	12	1	32	3
Maui County, population, 56,146; number of offenses known	3	2	12	89	10	148	18
Puerto Rico: Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known	225	34	1,807	846	85	3,359	66

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

In tables 83–87 there are presented the more detailed data compiled from supplementary offense reports received from the police departments of the number of cities indicated in the tables.

As shown by table 83, almost one-half of the rapes reported were forcible in nature. There were 16,503 robberies reported by the cities represented, and it was found that 9,113 (55.2 percent) of them were committed on city highways, while 6,308 (38.2 percent) were robberies of various types of commercial establishments.

Cases of burglary—breaking or entering numbered 73,403, of which 33,490 (45.6 percent) were committed in residences. Eighty-one percent of the total burglaries reported were committed at night, and 19 percent during the daytime. However, the proportion of daytime burglaries in residences amounted to 33 percent. In other types of places, only 8 percent of the burglaries were committed during the daytime.

The 171 cities represented in table 83 reported 179,155 larcenies. There were 19,945 (11.1 percent) in which the value of property stolen was $50 or more; 116,377 (65.0 percent) involving property valued at $5 to $50; and 42,833 (23.9 percent) in which the value of the property involved was less than $5 per offense. The compilation also indicates that 1.3 percent of the thefts were cases of pocket-picking and 2.7 percent were instances of purse-snatching.

TABLE 83.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to December, inclusive, 1938; 171 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 21,106,726, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Forcible	787	Over $50	19,945
Statutory	843	$5 to $50	116,377
Total	1,630	Under $5	42,833
Robbery:		Total	179,155
Highway	9,113		
Commercial house	4,399		
Oil station	1,594	Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Chain store	291	Pocket-picking	2,302
Residence	432	Purse-snatching	4,905
Bank	24	All other	171,948
Miscellaneous	650	Total	179,155
Total	16,503		
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	22,582		
Committed during day	10,908		
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	36,915		
Committed during day	2,998		
Total	73,403		

In August 1938 the supplementary offense report was modified to reflect additional information concerning the nature of the larcenies reported. During September–December 1938 there were 46,349 thefts without violence reported as having been committed in 44 cities with a combined population of 14,790,941. These crimes represent cases designated as "larceny—theft" and do not include cases of robbery, burglary, or auto theft.

Thefts of personal property from automobiles were found to be the type most frequently committed, such offenses numbering 9,812 (21.2 percent) of the total thefts reported. Bicycle thefts were next in order of frequency (6,548), reflecting the development of a theft problem which has grown rapidly in recent years. Automobile accessories were involved in 6,464 of the cases. The average value of property stolen per offense amounted to $28.40. For individual types of thefts, however, the figures varied, being highest for cases of pocket-picking ($47.61), and lowest for cases involving thefts of automobile accessories ($12.03). Detailed figures for individual types of thefts are presented in table 84.

TABLE 84.—*Larcenies subdivided by type of theft, September to December, inclusive, 1938; 44 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population 14,790,941, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Nature of theft	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
Pocket-picking	442	$21,042.02	$47.61
Purse-snatching	1,480	21,341.80	14.42
Shoplifting	1,456	45,371.01	31.16
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	9,812	284,917.83	29.04
Auto accessories	6,464	77,755.04	12.03
Bicycles	6,548	94,686.17	14.46
All other	20,147	771,114.47	38.27
Total	46,349	1,316,228.34	28.40

The police departments of 171 cities reported thefts of 40,558 automobiles during the calendar year 1938. Table 85 indicates that 38,554 (95.1 percent) of the automobiles were recovered.

TABLE 85.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to December, inclusive, 1938; 171 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 21,106,726, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen	40,558
Number of automobiles recovered	38,554
Percentage recovered	95.1

Reports received from 171 police departments reflected that the value of property stolen in connection with offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft during 1938 was $28,541,997.63. Recoveries totaled $18,503,865.63, which is 64.8 percent of the amount stolen. More than one-half of the value of stolen property consisted of automobiles. Exclusive of automobiles the value of stolen property was $11,390,793.82, and the value of recovered property was $2,452,376.75 (21.5 percent).

The data presented in table 86 are also shown in figure 11.

TABLE 86.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to December, inclusive, 1938; 171 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 21,106,726, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc	$2,697,419.45	$371,415.92	13.8
Jewelry and precious metals	2,575,976.36	544,020.10	21.1
Furs	488,565.60	42,719.33	8.7
Clothing	1,414,563.96	291,426.22	20.6
Locally stolen automobiles	17,151,203.81	16,051,488.88	93.6
Miscellaneous	4,214,268.45	1,202,795.18	28.5
Total	28,541,997.63	18,503,865.63	64.8

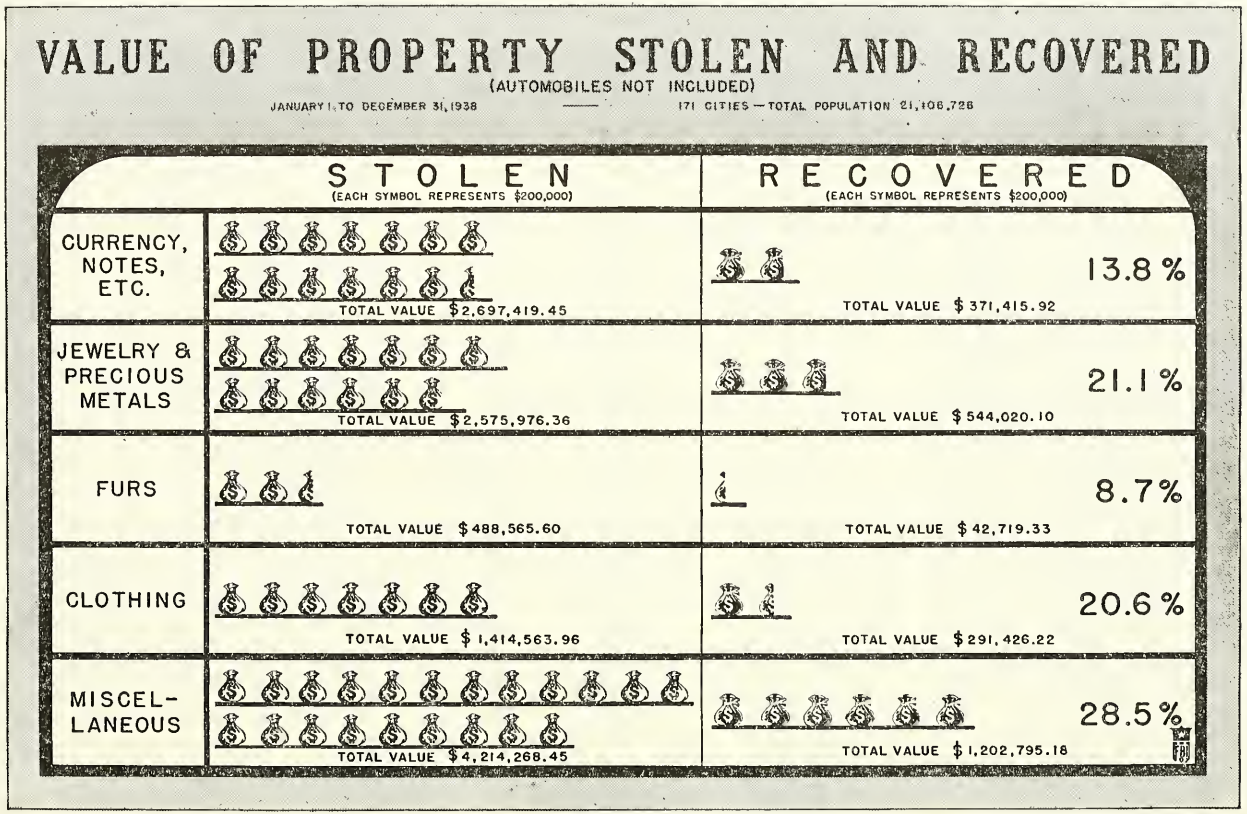
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
(AUTOMOBILES NOT INCLUDED)
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1938
171 CITIES — TOTAL POPULATION 21,106,726
STOLEN
(EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS $200,000)
RECOVERED
(EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS $200,000)
CURRENCY, NOTES, ETC.
TOTAL VALUE $2,697,419.45
TOTAL VALUE $ 371,415.92
13.8 %
JEWELRY & PRECIOUS METALS
TOTAL VALUE $2,575,976.36
TOTAL VALUE $ 544,020.10
21.1 %
FURS
TOTAL VALUE $488,565.60
TOTAL VALUE $ 42,719.33
8.7%
CLOTHING
TOTAL VALUE $ 1,414,563.96
TOTAL VALUE $ 291,426.22
20.6 %
MISCEL-LANEOUS
TOTAL VALUE $4,214,268.45
TOTAL VALUE $ 1,202,795.18
28.5 %

FIGURE 11.

The value of property stolen in connection with offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft is shown for individual types of crimes in table 87. It should be noted that this compilation is based on reports of 170 police departments, whereas tables 83, 85, and 86 were based on reports from 171 police departments.

Exclusive of auto thefts, the average value of property stolen per offense is lowest for larceny and highest for robbery. Because of the nature of the property involved, the average value per offense of auto theft is considerably higher than for the preceding types of crimes. In this connection it should be noted that 95 percent of the stolen automobiles are recovered, whereas only 22 percent of other types of property stolen are shown in table 86 as recovered.

With reference to table 87, it should be noted that the figures representing the number of actual offenses include attempted crimes in which no thefts occurred and for which no property values are shown. This naturally has the effect of reducing the average property loss per offense.

The data presented in table 87 are also portrayed in figure 12.

TABLE 87.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to December, inclusive, 1938; 170 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 21,068,326, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
Robbery	16,500	$1,467,626.84	$88.95
Burglary	73,355	4,659,554.93	63.52
Larceny—theft	178,665	5,280,291.23	29.56
Auto theft	40,532	17,067,069.06	421.08
Total	309,052	28,474,542.06	92.14

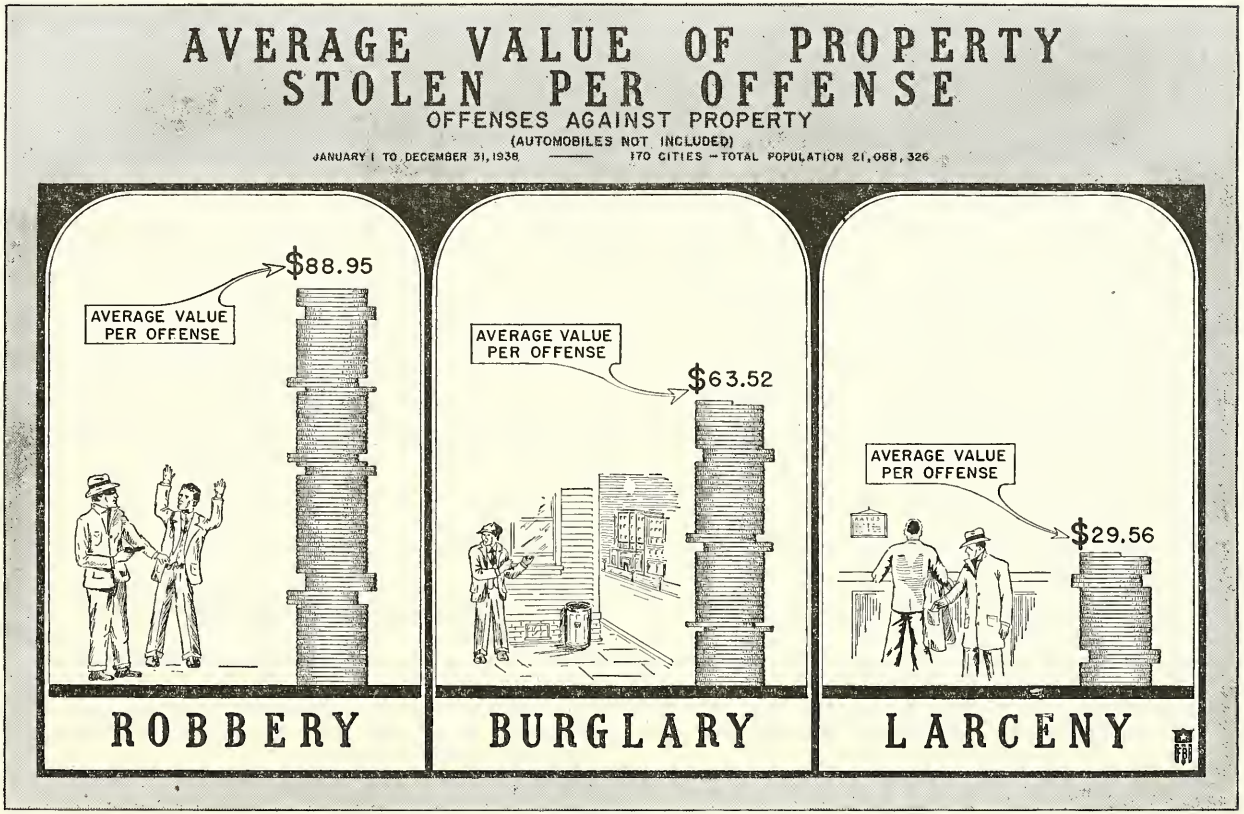
AVERAGE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN PER OFFENSE
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY
(AUTOMOBILES NOT INCLUDED)
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1938 — 170 CITIES — TOTAL POPULATION 21,088,326
AVERAGE VALUE PER OFFENSE
$88.95
ROBBERY
AVERAGE VALUE PER OFFENSE
$63.52
BURGLARY
AVERAGE VALUE PER OFFENSE
$29.56
LARCENY

FIGURE 12.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States, 1937–38.

Based on monthly reports received from law enforcement agencies during 1937 and 1938, there have been prepared estimates of the total number of serious crimes committed in the entire United States during those years. The population area represented by the reports on which the estimates were based is in excess of 60,000,000 for each year.

While the tabulation refers to the offenses listed as major crimes, it will be observed that the offenses included therein are limited to certain types, i. e., the crimes represented on the report forms forwarded to the F B I listing "offenses known to the police." Larceny is included and it is recognized that many of the larcenies reported were minor in character. However, it is believed that this is more than compensated for by the fact that miscellaneous types of serious crimes, such as embezzlement, fraud, receiving stolen property, forgery, counterfeiting, arson, drug violations, carrying concealed weapons, etc., have not been represented in the estimates. It is, therefore, believed that the estimated total of major crimes for each year is conservative.

The compilation reveals decreases in all types of crimes except burglary and larceny. The estimated total of 1,433,812 crimes for 1938 is 17,996 in excess of the 1,415,816 for 1937. This represents an increase of 1.3 percent during 1938. During 1938 the daily average number of crimes listed in the table was 3,927 as compared to 3,879 during 1937. This represents an increase during 1938 of 48 crimes daily. However, it should be noted that with the exception of burglary and larceny there were decreases for all types of crimes represented in the compilation, amounting to 30,616 crimes. The increase in burglary was 4,338 and in larceny 44,274, the combined increase being 48,612. It is apparent, therefore, that the net increase of 17,996 is attributable to the increase in larceny.

TABLE 88.—*Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1937–38*

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1937	1938	Number	Percent
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7,859	7,438	−421	−5.4
Manslaughter by negligence	5,705	4,554	−1,151	−20.2
Rape	8,518	8,302	−216	−2.5
Robbery	59,786	59,273	−513	−.9
Aggravated assault	45,478	44,529	−949	−2.1
Burglary	292,870	297,208	+4,338	+1.5
Larceny	780,031	824,305	+44,274	+5.7
Auto theft	215,569	188,203	−27,366	−12.7
Total	1,415,816	1,433,812	+17,996	+1.3

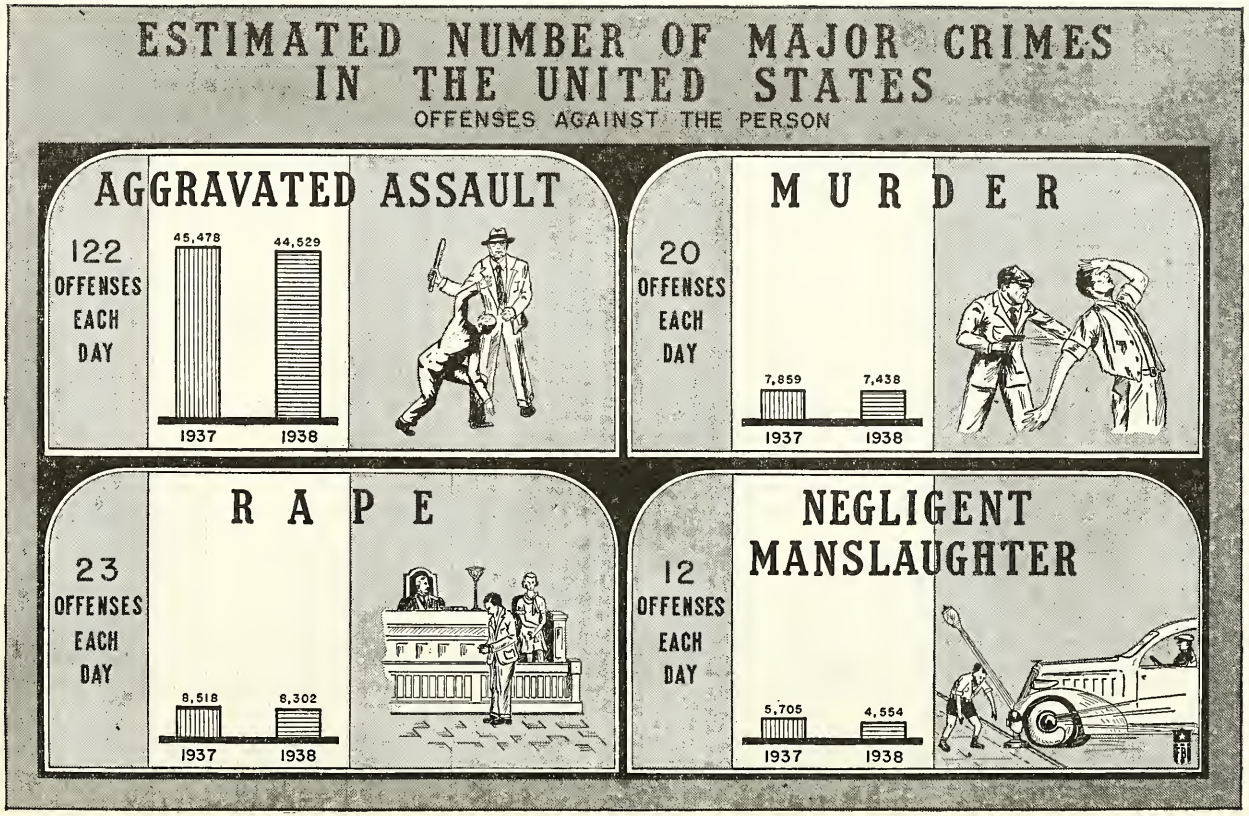
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
122 OFFENSES EACH DAY
45,478
44,529
1937
1938
MURDER
20 OFFENSES EACH DAY
7,859
7,438
1937
1938
RAPE
23 OFFENSES EACH DAY
8,518
8,302
1937
1938
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
12 OFFENSES EACH DAY
5,705
4,554
1937
1938

FIGURE 13.

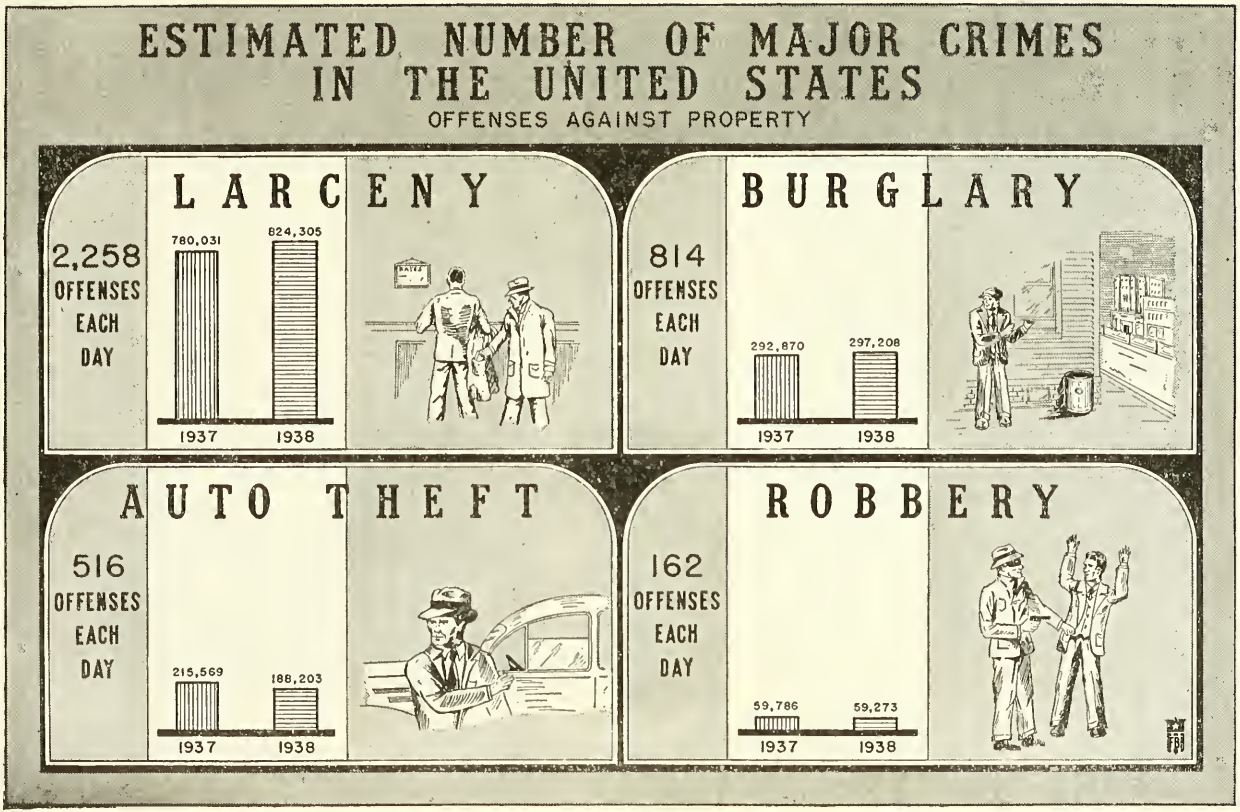
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY
LARCENY
2,258 OFFENSES EACH DAY
780,031
824,305
1937
1938
BURGLARY
814 OFFENSES EACH DAY
292,870
297,208
1937
1938
AUTO THEFT
516 OFFENSES EACH DAY
215,569
188,203
1937
1938
ROBBERY
162 OFFENSES EACH DAY
59,786
59,273
1937
1938

FIGURE 14.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Criminal History of Persons in Single Fingerprint File.

In February 1933, the F B I established a so-called single fingerprint file as an adjunct to its main file of fingerprint records. The main file contains more than 9 million sets of fingerprint records and the average rate of increase is more than 6,000 daily. However, the number of individuals represented in the single fingerprint file is definitely restricted due to certain technical reasons pertaining to criminal investigations. As of December 31, 1938, there were 13,937 persons represented in the single fingerprint file. They were selected because they had been arrested for or convicted of kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery or bank burglary, or had known gang affiliations.

The data on file contain highly interesting information concerning the previous criminal history of the persons represented. Examination of their records shows that the 13,937 individuals had been convicted of 25,426 crimes as follows:

Offense:	*Number of convictions*
Criminal homicide	449
Rape	150
Robbery	5,171
Aggravated assault	240
Minor assault	489
Burglary	2,633
Larceny	3,537
Auto theft	958
Kidnaping	743
Blackmail	130
Extortion	968
Forgery and counterfeiting	677
Embezzlement and fraud	679
Receiving stolen property	208
Carrying concealed weapons	520
Prostitution and commercialized vice	154
Other sex offenses	111
Neglect of family and children	58
Narcotic drug laws	446
Liquor laws	1,122
Drunkenness	691
Disorderly conduct	881
Vagrancy	1,126
Gambling	162
Driving while intoxicated	78
Other traffic violations	543
Miscellaneous	1,578
Not stated	924
Total	25,426

The records show further that 2,895 of the criminals were recipients of paroles on various occasions during their careers of lawlessness. In 1,044 cases they were thereafter arrested before the expiration of the parole period. In other words, 36.1 percent of the paroles extended to these major criminals were violated by the recipients. In addition,

there were 1,169 persons who apparently lived within the law during the parole period but who were arrested subsequent to the expiration of the parole. This means that 76.4 percent of the 2,895 major criminals who were given paroles were subsequently arrested either while on parole or after the expiration of the parole period.

With reference to the 1,044 individuals arrested while on parole, the records indicate that two-thirds of them were charged with murder, rape, robbery, kidnaping, and other felonies.

For convenient reference there is set out a summary of the data pertaining to the criminal histories of the persons represented in the single fingerprint file.

1. Number of persons represented in the single fingerprint file (Dec. 31, 1938)	13, 937
2. Number who had received pardons, paroles, probationary or suspended sentences	4, 218
3. Percent who received pardons, paroles, etc	30. 3
4. Number who had received paroles	2, 895
5. Number subsequently arrested while on parole	1, 044
6. Percent of parolees arrested while on parole	36. 1
7. Number arrested after expiration of parole period	1, 169
8. Total parolees arrested on parole or subsequent to parole period	2, 213
9. Percent of parolees arrested on parole or subsequent to parole period	76. 4

It should be noted that the preceding data are probably not entirely complete, because full information concerning the previous criminal activities of the persons represented are probably not on file. The amount of information on file in the fingerprint division of the F B I is, of course, dependent upon the contribution of data pertaining to criminal activities by local officials.

Fingerprint Arrest Records for 1938.

During the calendar year 1938 the F B I examined 554,376 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably larger than for prior years, which were as follows: 1937—520,153; 1936—461,589. The increase in the number of arrest records examined should not necessarily be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it quite probably is at least partially the result of an increase in the number of local agencies contributing fingerprint records to the Identification Division of the F B I. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number

of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Approximately 30 percent of the arrest records examined during 1938 represented persons taken into custody for murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Arrests for major violations are reflected by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	6,507
Robbery	14,698
Assault	30,978
Burglary	35,778
Larceny (except auto theft)	62,848
Auto theft	12,958
Embezzlement and fraud	19,226
Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	3,810
Arson	941
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,162
Rape	6,333
Narcotic drug laws	4,164
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	6,125
Driving while intoxicated	21,169
Gambling	7,233
Total	240,930

Sex.—Women were represented by 37,780 (6.8 percent) of the 554,376 arrest records examined. The remaining 516,596 (93.2 percent) represented men. The number of men arrested was larger than the number of women arrested for all types of crimes except commercialized vice. However, a comparison of the figures representing an average group of 1,000 men arrested with those for an average group of 1,000 women arrested indicates that there were more women than men charged with murder, assault, and the use of narcotic drugs. The same type of comparison also indicates a somewhat larger ratio of arrests of women than men for larceny, but in more violent types of crimes against property, such as robbery, burglary, and auto theft, men predominate. Similarly, 13 of each 1,000 women arrested and fingerprinted were charged with driving while intoxicated, whereas 40 of each 1,000 men arrested were charged with that type of violation. Data for individual types of crimes may be found in the following table.

As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, 6.8 percent of the arrest records examined during 1938 represented women. The corresponding figures for prior years are as follows: 1937—6.9 percent; 1936—7.3 percent; 1935—6.9 percent; 1934—6.9 percent.

TABLE 89.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	6,507	5,885	622	1.2	1.1	1.6
Robbery	14,698	14,120	578	2.7	2.7	1.5
Assault	30,978	28,528	2,450	5.6	5.5	6.5
Burglary—breaking or entering	35,778	35,240	538	6.5	6.8	1.4
Larceny—theft	62,848	58,399	4,449	11.4	11.3	11.8
Auto theft	12,958	12,768	190	2.3	2.5	.5
Embezzlement and fraud	19,226	18,398	828	3.5	3.6	2.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,810	3,559	251	.7	.7	.7
Arson	941	875	66	.2	.2	.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,162	7,700	462	1.5	1.5	1.2
Rape	6,333	6,333		1.1	1.2	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,567	1,522	5,045	1.2	.3	13.4
Other sex offenses	7,888	6,869	1,019	1.4	1.3	2.7
Narcotic drug laws	4,164	3,038	1,126	.8	.6	3.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,125	5,895	230	1.1	1.1	.6
Offenses against family and children	6,910	6,754	156	1.2	1.3	.4
Liquor laws	8,247	6,982	1,265	1.5	1.4	3.4
Driving while intoxicated	21,169	20,681	488	3.8	4.0	1.3
Road and driving laws	4,150	4,095	55	.7	.8	.1
Parking violations	17	16	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	7,296	7,184	112	1.3	1.4	.3
Disorderly conduct	25,620	22,700	2,920	4.6	4.4	7.7
Drunkenness	82,312	78,001	4,311	14.8	15.2	11.4
Vagrancy	52,691	49,594	3,097	9.5	9.6	8.2
Gambling	7,233	6,837	396	1.3	1.3	1.1
Suspicion	64,125	59,537	4,588	11.6	11.5	12.1
Not stated	8,002	7,441	561	1.4	1.4	1.5
All other offenses	39,621	37,645	1,976	7.1	7.3	5.2
Total	554,376	516,596	37,780	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1]Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age.—During 1938, there were more arrests for age 21 than for any other single age group. This differs from the record for 1937 when age 22 reflected the largest number of arrests. From 1932 to the middle of 1935, age 19 was the group in which arrests occurred most frequently, but since the middle of 1935 there have been more arrests of persons age 21 and 22. An additional change in the record for 1938 is that there were more arrests for age 18 than for age 19. The groups for which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1938 are as follows:

Age:	*Number of arrests*
21	24,295
22	24,287
23	23,968
18	23,900
19	23,877

In 1936, 17.4 percent of the persons arrested were less than 21 years old and in 1937 the proportion was 18.0 percent. However, during 1938 it was found that 18.8 percent of the persons arrested and fingerprinted were less than 21 years of age. In addition to the 104,425 persons less than 21 years old arrested during 1938, there were 94,909 (17.1 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 199,334 (35.9 percent) less than 25 years old. Persons arrested who were between the ages of 25 and 29 numbered 94,815 (17.1 percent). This makes a total of 294,149 (53.0 percent) less than 30 years old. The corresponding proportion under 30 years of age during 1937 was 51.6 percent. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received at the F B I, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups, because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals.)

The number of arrests for ages 16–24 is shown in figure 15.

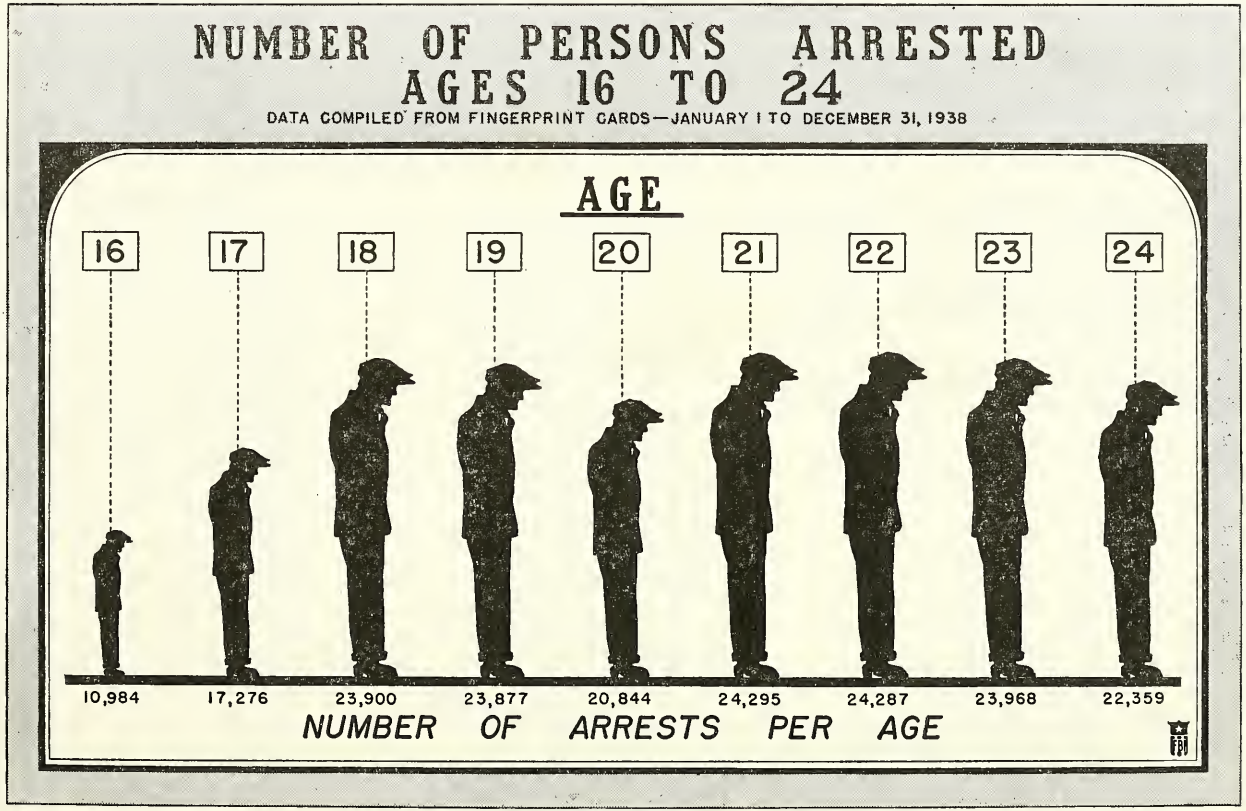
NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED
AGES 16 TO 24
DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS—JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1938
AGE
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
10,984
17,276
23,900
23,877
20,844
24,295
24,287
23,968
22,359
NUMBER OF ARRESTS PER AGE
FBI

FIGURE 15.

TABLE 90.—*Arrests by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	9	20	22	51	111	159	199	221	273	271	262	303	1,280	965	820	584	380	577	6,507
Robbery	7	56	85	329	664	1,014	1,106	929	1,007	970	961	893	3,031	1,733	1,057	455	206	195	14,698
Assault	40	46	60	297	533	782	957	903	1,168	1,252	1,308	1,295	6,193	4,794	4,065	2,696	1,898	2,691	30,978
Burglary—breaking or entering	44	877	796	2,455	3,213	3,273	2,828	2,131	2,005	1,733	1,612	1,353	5,218	3,266	2,202	1,253	716	803	35,778
Larceny—theft	68	1,055	816	2,610	3,774	4,542	3,946	3,207	3,099	2,978	2,725	2,426	9,369	6,914	5,771	3,770	2,466	3,312	62,848
Auto theft	7	219	379	1,075	1,305	1,539	1,304	953	888	703	631	489	1,623	895	495	255	112	86	12,958
Embezzlement and fraud	17	7	11	49	140	267	335	362	769	788	774	758	3,443	2,992	2,926	2,138	1,549	1,901	19,226
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3	9	9	79	117	178	170	170	177	153	158	155	586	499	427	325	237	358	3,810
Arson	2	6	3	10	33	36	30	33	29	31	35	30	134	126	117	87	63	136	941
Forgery and counterfeiting	5	15	44	102	183	312	333	310	330	363	371	340	1,401	1,221	1,090	758	466	518	8,162
Rape	6	15	16	112	216	366	405	409	378	366	346	257	1,091	676	538	327	261	548	6,333
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1	1	7	15	30	120	160	151	245	491	553	475	1,762	1,070	706	376	207	197	6,567
Other sex offenses	12	20	29	103	175	237	238	248	237	311	293	306	1,309	1,051	944	722	537	1,116	7,888
Narcotic drug laws	2	3	5	12	47	70	103	91	132	164	168	201	832	651	603	446	278	356	4,164
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	8	13	20	95	164	260	284	233	329	284	305	250	1,150	835	684	459	333	419	6,125
Offenses against family and children	10	2	------	4	24	49	88	113	175	231	256	284	1,354	1,393	1,149	777	500	501	6,910
Liquor laws	8	7	15	34	69	128	209	189	264	294	296	306	1,460	1,278	1,207	882	591	1,019	8,247
Driving while intoxicated	23	1	3	18	73	157	251	336	576	588	685	727	3,946	3,709	3,366	2,548	1,820	2,342	21,169
Road and driving laws	8	2	1	23	57	191	240	220	291	265	246	230	883	535	411	249	126	172	4,150
Parking violations	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	1	3	4	3	2	------	1	17
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	6	6	7	79	137	347	389	347	503	464	456	394	1,455	937	761	417	263	328	7,296
Disorderly conduct	35	75	91	301	584	974	989	957	1,122	1,204	1,164	1,038	4,554	3,555	2,962	2,093	1,554	2,365	25,620
Drunkenness	92	13	22	117	346	810	1,124	1,262	1,817	1,988	2,214	2,335	11,972	12,830	13,318	10,555	8,135	13,362	82,312
Vagrancy	44	97	109	581	1,227	2,290	2,314	1,927	2,715	2,702	2,473	2,371	9,227	6,851	5,828	3,863	2,858	5,214	52,691
Gambling	9	8	9	29	70	113	135	130	194	211	236	239	1,319	1,253	1,167	850	533	728	7,233
Suspicion	72	574	551	1,204	2,266	3,257	3,290	2,870	3,217	3,242	3,191	2,910	12,093	8,427	6,496	4,191	2,680	3,555	64,125
Not stated	7	74	65	153	223	323	307	279	332	338	336	312	1,400	1,126	977	685	459	606	8,002
All other offenses	39	625	520	1,047	1,495	2,106	2,143	1,863	2,023	1,902	1,910	1,651	6,727	4,514	3,577	2,826	2,053	2,600	39,621
Total	584	3,846	3,698	10,984	17,276	23,900	23,877	20,844	24,295	24,287	23,968	22,359	94,815	74,100	63,667	44,589	31,281	46,006	554,376

Offenses against property, particularly robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft, were frequently committed by youths less than 21 years old. This is clearly indicated by the following tabulation:

Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups

Age group	All offenses	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Under 21	18.8	12.0	28.5	43.5	31.7	52.3
21–29	34.2	36.7	46.6	33.3	32.8	33.4
30–39	24.9	27.4	19.0	15.3	20.2	10.7
40–49	13.7	14.8	4.5	5.5	9.9	2.8
50 and over	8.3	8.9	1.3	2.3	5.3	.7
Unknown	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE.—The data in the preceding compilation are also shown in figure 16.

During 1938 there were 158,421 persons of all ages arrested for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson). The predominance of youthful persons among those charged with offenses against property is further indicated by the fact that 31.5 percent (49,833) of the persons arrested for such crimes were less than 21 years old. The corresponding figures for prior years are as follows: 1937—31.0 percent; 1936—28.5 percent.

Additional evidence of the large part played by youthful persons in the commission of crimes against property is reflected by the following figures. During 1938, 35.9 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age, but such persons numbered 54.5 percent of those charged with robbery, 62.3 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.6 percent of those charged with larceny, and 73.2 percent of those charged with auto theft. One-half of all crimes against property during 1938 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

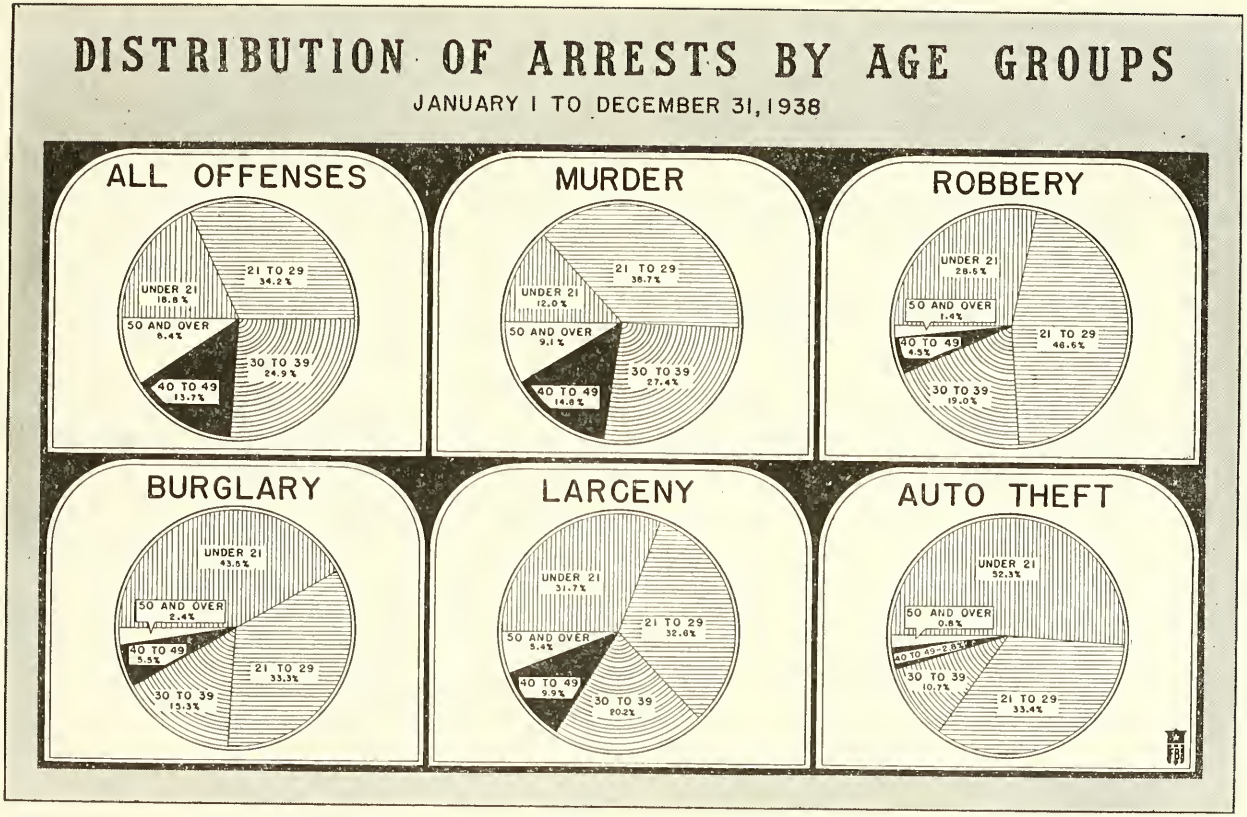
DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1938
ALL OFFENSES
UNDER 21 18.8%
21 TO 29 34.2%
30 TO 39 24.9%
40 TO 49 13.7%
50 AND OVER 8.4%
MURDER
UNDER 21 12.0%
21 TO 29 38.7%
30 TO 39 27.4%
40 TO 49 14.8%
50 AND OVER 9.1%
ROBBERY
UNDER 21 28.5%
21 TO 29 46.6%
30 TO 39 19.0%
40 TO 49 4.5%
50 AND OVER 1.4%
BURGLARY
UNDER 21 43.6%
21 TO 29 33.3%
30 TO 39 15.3%
40 TO 49 5.5%
50 AND OVER 2.4%
LARCENY
UNDER 21 31.7%
21 TO 29 32.6%
30 TO 39 20.2%
40 TO 49 9.9%
50 AND OVER 5.4%
AUTO THEFT
UNDER 21 52.3%
21 TO 29 33.4%
30 TO 39 10.7%
40 TO 49 2.8%
50 AND OVER 0.8%
FBI

FIGURE 16.

TABLE 91.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	6,507	783	1,892	12.0	29.1
Robbery	14,698	4,183	8,014	28.5	54.5
Assault	30,978	3,578	8,601	11.6	27.8
Burglary—breaking or entering	35,778	15,573	22,276	43.5	62.3
Larceny—theft	62,848	19,950	31,178	31.7	49.6
Auto theft	12,958	6,774	9,485	52.3	73.2
Embezzlement and fraud	19,226	1,171	4,260	6.1	22.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,810	732	1,375	19.2	36.1
Arson	941	151	276	16.0	29.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,162	1,299	2,703	15.9	33.1
Rape	6,333	1,539	2,886	24.3	45.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,567	484	2,248	7.4	34.2
Other sex offenses	7,888	1,050	2,197	13.3	27.9
Narcotic drug laws	4,164	331	996	7.9	23.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,125	1,069	2,237	17.5	36.5
Offenses against family and children	6,910	280	1,226	4.1	17.7
Liquor laws	8,247	642	1,802	7.8	21.9
Driving while intoxicated	21,169	839	3,415	4.0	16.1
Road and driving laws	4,150	734	1,766	17.7	42.6
Parking violations	17		4		23.5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	7,296	1,312	3,129	18.0	42.9
Disorderly conduct	25,620	3,974	8,502	15.5	33.2
Drunkenness	82,312	3,694	12,048	4.5	14.6
Vagrancy	52,691	8,545	18,806	16.2	35.7
Gambling	7,233	494	1,374	6.8	19.0
Suspicion	64,125	14,021	26,611	21.9	41.5
Not stated	8,002	1,424	2,742	17.8	34.3
All other offenses	39,621	9,799	17,285	24.7	43.6
Total	554,376	104,425	199,334	18.8	35.9

The age distribution of males arrested during 1938 is somewhat different from that of all persons arrested. For males there were more arrests for age 21 than for any other single age group, and in this respect the distribution is identical with that for all persons arrested; but ages 18 and 19 exceed in frequency of arrests ages 22 and 23, and in this respect the distribution differs from that for all persons arrested.

The age distribution of females arrested is even more different from the distribution of all arrest records examined, and this is to be expected, inasmuch as women represented only 6.8 percent of the total. For females the highest frequency of arrests occurred at ages 22 and 23, with ages 24, 21, 18, 19, and 20 following in the order named.

For convenience in comparing figures for selected individual age groups, data for the separate sexes are presented herewith:

Age	Number of arrests			Age	Number of arrests		
	Male and female	Male	Female		Male and female	Male	Female
21	24,295	22,461	1,834	19	23,877	22,231	1,646
22	24,287	22,048	2,239	24	22,359	20,130	2,229
23	23,968	21,730	2,238	20	20,844	19,436	1,408
18	23,900	22,183	1,717				

TABLE 92.—*Arrests by age groups, male, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	9	18	16	45	90	141	177	200	253	243	230	265	1,139	872	735	536	364	552	5,885
Robbery	7	55	84	322	645	986	1,064	902	972	924	908	857	2,894	1,662	1,016	433	201	188	14,120
Assault	38	43	48	262	473	667	856	811	1,068	1,130	1,164	1,172	5,593	4,419	3,789	2,544	1,821	2,630	28,528
Burglary—breaking or entering	44	871	792	2,435	3,187	3,231	2,803	2,098	1,979	1,709	1,574	1,326	5,109	3,219	2,146	1,227	698	792	35,240
Larceny—theft	56	1,028	781	2,519	3,621	4,273	3,682	3,009	2,863	2,752	2,513	2,236	8,510	6,350	5,246	3,525	2,299	3,136	58,399
Auto theft	7	218	375	1,065	1,295	1,512	1,292	939	877	690	621	480	1,577	888	487	252	108	85	12,768
Embezzlement and fraud	15	7	10	45	135	238	310	331	741	762	745	728	3,255	2,857	2,785	2,076	1,502	1,856	18,398
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3	6	9	78	112	171	155	163	166	138	149	148	531	465	385	311	223	346	3,559
Arson	2	6	3	8	33	34	27	31	29	28	35	29	119	118	103	80	61	129	875
Forgery and counterfeiting	4	13	42	98	167	281	315	288	315	339	331	313	1,331	1,158	1,023	728	449	505	7,700
Rape	6	15	16	112	216	366	405	409	378	366	346	257	1,091	676	538	327	261	548	6,333
Prostitution and commercialized vice		1	3	4	7	25	42	36	43	58	82	51	303	269	222	159	100	117	1,522
Other sex offenses	11	17	25	83	135	180	184	195	176	256	245	241	1,090	914	842	663	511	1,101	6,869
Narcotic drug laws			1	5	30	32	61	59	90	83	117	84	539	467	502	389	248	331	3,038
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	8	13	17	92	161	253	273	222	321	270	292	244	1,095	799	650	446	325	414	5,895
Offenses against family and children	9	2		4	20	41	76	111	167	221	240	274	1,324	1,368	1,131	771	495	500	6,754
Liquor laws	5	6	14	27	63	111	169	160	223	257	245	252	1,207	1,080	977	752	501	933	6,982
Driving while intoxicated	23	1	2	16	70	147	246	332	564	578	672	707	3,836	3,594	3,272	2,504	1,791	2,326	20,681
Road and driving laws	8	2	1	23	57	189	237	220	288	265	241	226	869	521	404	247	125	172	4,095
Parking violations											3	1	3	4	2	2		1	16
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	6	6	6	78	135	342	387	345	497	456	446	392	1,424	923	746	412	260	323	7,184
Disorderly conduct	30	59	78	260	497	820	851	839	944	996	963	887	3,898	3,176	2,673	1,953	1,479	2,297	22,700
Drunkenness	86	12	16	96	303	703	1,023	1,145	1,642	1,819	2,018	2,122	11,047	12,090	12,625	10,176	7,911	13,167	78,001
Vagrancy	41	89	102	541	1,145	2,096	2,120	1,783	2,496	2,445	2,291	2,112	8,532	6,457	5,596	3,775	2,798	5,175	49,594
Gambling	8	8	8	29	68	110	131	121	184	200	227	225	1,247	1,188	1,089	795	566	693	6,837
Suspicion	69	538	508	1,116	2,126	2,961	3,033	2,645	2,920	2,935	2,911	2,658	11,056	7,859	6,096	4,028	2,590	3,488	59,537
Not stated	7	68	57	138	202	303	275	256	308	315	301	278	1,294	1,042	912	654	443	588	7,441
All other offenses	37	557	447	916	1,377	1,970	2,037	1,786	1,957	1,813	1,820	1,565	6,411	4,318	3,412	2,714	1,986	2,522	37,645
Total	539	3,659	3,461	10,417	16,370	22,183	22,231	19,436	22,461	22,048	21,730	20,130	86,324	68,753	59,404	42,479	30,056	44,915	516,596

TABLE 93.—*Arrests by age groups, female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide		2	6	6	21	18	22	21	20	28	32	38	141	93	85	48	16	25	622
Robbery		1	1	7	19	28	42	27	35	46	53	36	137	71	41	22	5	7	578
Assault	2	3	12	35	60	115	101	92	100	122	144	123	600	375	276	152	77	61	2,450
Burglary—breaking or entering		6	4	20	26	42	25	33	26	24	38	27	109	47	56	26	18	11	538
Larceny—theft	12	27	35	91	153	269	264	198	236	226	212	190	859	564	525	245	167	176	4,449
Auto theft		1	4	10	10	27	12	14	11	13	10	9	46	7	8	3	4	1	190
Embezzlement and fraud	2		1	4	5	29	25	31	28	26	29	30	188	135	141	62	47	45	828
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc		3		1	5	7	15	7	11	15	9	7	55	34	42	14	14	12	251
Arson				2		2	3	2		3		1	15	8	14	7	2	7	66
Forgery and counterfeiting	1	2	2	4	16	31	18	22	15	24	40	27	70	63	67	30	17	13	462
Rape																			0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1		4	11	23	95	118	115	202	433	471	424	1,459	801	484	217	107	80	5,045
Other sex offenses	1	3	4	20	40	57	54	53	61	55	48	65	219	137	102	59	26	15	1,019
Narcotic drug laws	2	3	4	7	17	38	42	32	42	81	51	117	293	184	101	57	30	25	1,126
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc			3	3	3	7	11	11	8	14	13	6	55	36	34	13	8	5	230
Offenses against family and children	1				4	8	12	2	8	10	16	10	30	25	18	6	5	1	156
Liquor laws	3	1	1	7	6	17	31	29	41	37	51	54	253	198	230	130	90	86	1,265
Driving while intoxicated			1	2	3	10	5	4	12	10	13	20	110	115	94	44	29	16	488
Road and driving laws						2	3		3		5	4	14	14	7	2	1		55
Parking violations															1				1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws			1	1	2	5	2	2	6	8	10	2	31	14	15	5	3	5	112
Disorderly conduct	5	16	16	41	87	154	138	118	178	208	201	151	656	379	289	140	75	68	2,920
Drunkenness	6	1	6	21	43	107	101	117	175	169	196	213	925	740	693	379	224	195	4,311
Vagrancy	3	8	7	40	82	194	194	144	219	257	182	259	695	394	232	88	60	39	3,097
Gambling	1		1		2	3	4	9	10	11	9	14	72	65	78	55	27	35	396
Suspicion	3	36	43	88	140	296	266	225	297	307	280	282	1,037	568	400	163	90	67	4,588
Not stated		6	8	15	21	20	32	23	24	23	35	34	106	84	65	31	16	18	561
All other offenses	2	68	73	131	118	136	106	77	66	89	90	86	316	196	165	112	67	78	1,976
Total	45	187	237	567	906	1,717	1,646	1,408	1,834	2,239	2,238	2,229	8,491	5,347	4,263	2,110	1,225	1,091	37,780

Recidivism.—Of the 554,376 arrest records examined during 1938, 243,921 (44.0 percent) represented individuals who already had fingerprint records on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. There were, in addition, 8,136 instances in which the individuals represented had no prior fingerprints on file at Washington, but the current arrest records bore notations concerning prior criminal activities of the persons. This makes a total of 252,057 records containing information concerning the previous criminal histories of the individuals concerned, and it was found that 150,021 of them had been previously convicted. This is 59.5 percent of the 252,057 cases in which information concerning prior criminal activities was available, and 27.1 percent of the 554,376 arrest records examined.

The compilation reveals that more than one-half of the prior convictions were based on major violations of the criminal statutes, as indicated by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	1,396
Robbery	5,936
Assault	7,381
Burglary	16,129
Larceny (and related offenses)	34,960
Arson	188
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,576
Rape	1,110
Narcotic drug laws	2,426
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	1,700
Driving while intoxicated	3,396
Total	79,198

The records indicate that during 1938 there were 50 persons arrested for murder or manslaughter whose criminal history showed prior convictions for some degree of criminal homicide. With reference to other offense classes, the compilation reveals a tendency for recidivists to repeat the same type of crime.

The records of the 150,021 persons previously convicted showed a total of 372,939 convictions prior to the arrest represented by the current record. Major violations were involved in 169,319 of the convictions, and in 203,620 cases the convictions were based on less serious violations.

Of the 37,780 females arrested, only 28.7 percent had previous fingerprint cards on file as compared with 44.0 percent for all persons arrested during 1938. Similarly, women represented only 4.0 percent of the 150,021 previous convictions found in the records. Since women represented 6.8 percent of the total persons whose arrest records were examined during the year, the percentage of women among those whose records showed previous convictions is comparatively low.

TABLE 94.—*Number with previous fingerprint records, arrests, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938*

Offense charged	Total		Male		Female	
	Number arrested	Previous fingerprint record	Number arrested	Previous fingerprint record	Number arrested	Previous fingerprint record
Criminal homicide	6,507	1,758	5,885	1,665	622	93
Robbery	14,698	7,459	14,120	7,262	578	197
Assault	30,978	11,591	28,528	11,094	2,450	497
Burglary—breaking or entering	35,778	15,387	35,240	15,259	538	128
Larceny—theft	62,848	25,619	58,399	24,555	4,449	1,064
Auto theft	12,958	5,301	12,768	5,270	190	31
Embezzlement and fraud	19,226	8,946	18,398	8,775	828	171
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,810	1,199	3,559	1,169	251	30
Arson	941	214	875	205	66	9
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,162	4,121	7,700	4,013	462	108
Rape	6,333	1,884	6,333	1,884		
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,567	2,841	1,522	602	5,045	2,239
Other sex offenses	7,888	2,378	6,869	2,184	1,019	194
Narcotic drug laws	4,164	2,536	3,038	2,066	1,126	470
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,125	2,209	5,895	2,154	230	55
Offenses against family and children	6,910	2,309	6,754	2,289	156	20
Liquor laws	8,247	3,153	6,982	2,849	1,265	304
Driving while intoxicated	21,169	6,399	20,681	6,299	488	100
Road and driving laws	4,150	1,114	4,095	1,102	55	12
Parking violations	17	10	16	10	1	
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	7,296	2,615	7,184	2,594	112	21
Disorderly conduct	25,620	10,754	22,700	10,031	2,920	723
Drunkenness	82,312	40,652	78,001	39,233	4,311	1,419
Vagrancy	52,691	31,103	49,594	29,951	3,097	1,152
Gambling	7,233	2,218	6,837	2,148	396	70
Suspicion	64,125	29,264	59,537	28,053	4,588	1,211
Not stated	8,002	3,182	7,441	3,062	561	120
All other offenses	39,621	17,705	37,645	17,319	1,976	386
Total	554,376	243,921	516,596	233,097	37,780	10,824

TABLE 95.—*Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938*

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	60.9	Liquor laws	38.2
Vagrancy	59.0	Assault	37.4
Parking violations[1]	58.8	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	36.1
Robbery	50.7	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	35.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	50.5	Offenses against family and children	33.4
Drunkenness	49.4	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	31.5
Embezzelment and fraud	46.5	Gambling	30.7
Suspicion	45.6	Driving while intoxicated	30.2
All other offenses	44.7	Other sex offenses	30.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	43.3	Rape	29.7
Burglary—breaking or entering	43.0	Criminal homicide	27.0
Disorderly conduct	42.0	Road and driving laws	26.8
Auto theft	40.9	Arson	22.7
Larceny—theft	40.8		

[1] Only 17 fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

TABLE 96.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938*

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted														
	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Arson	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide	50	67	119	106	153	39	9	7	2	18	12	10	11	6	26
Robbery	44	664	252	735	905	279	89	30	4	103	43	34	27	59	84
Assault	171	337	1,130	670	1,068	144	95	48	9	88	72	73	72	74	175
Burglary—breaking or entering	69	488	379	2,925	2,253	454	117	90	14	208	59	22	46	76	108
Larceny—theft	129	581	614	2,100	5,193	557	373	129	23	515	108	120	80	257	176
Auto theft	10	137	83	485	740	462	62	15	7	82	21	9	10	14	32
Embezzlement and fraud	22	169	140	319	861	172	864	19	10	540	45	17	27	43	31
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	9	23	42	119	168	24	13	15	2	12	11	6	5	9	13
Arson	1	5	12	17	24	4		1	4	4	2		1		3
Forgery and counterfeiting	19	88	62	224	383	105	301	10	1	692	24	17	10	12	21
Rape	26	66	103	151	206	43	13	6	2	28	57	11	17	5	24
Prostitution and commercialized vice	12	30	58	42	153	21	20	7	2	17	3	554	31	60	11
Other sex offenses	6	49	69	110	188	29	21	6	7	38	35	43	183	14	16
Narcotic drug laws	10	50	44	106	258	19	16	7		31	8	81	14	742	7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	32	93	144	181	261	46	12	11	3	20	16	9	10	20	56
Offenses against family and children	5	24	95	79	144	22	31	7	3	46	11	9	18	2	8
Liquor laws	29	53	136	124	222	33	25	17	2	27	13	29	18	27	35
Driving while intoxicated	48	91	137	221	402	113	66	17	3	97	27	20	22	20	36
Road and driving laws	2	24	38	63	83	16	10	5	2	12	7	4	4	6	8
Parking violations			1		1										
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	20	44	93	166	271	74	29	11	2	26	20	8	8	9	26
Disorderly conduct	62	217	471	526	891	127	112	30	5	109	49	79	93	81	78
Drunkenness	152	462	1,082	1,284	2,644	316	370	68	23	415	102	157	213	182	189
Vagrancy	94	603	601	1,658	2,821	425	334	104	15	433	96	186	162	276	179
Gambling	16	45	74	71	136	17	28	4	3	33	9	13	8	32	21
Suspicion	179	825	731	1,988	3,140	601	526	92	28	604	129	217	150	270	177
Not stated	38	107	97	254	324	79	96	16	4	97	20	20	12	33	25
All other offenses	141	594	574	1,405	1,768	405	219	50	8	281	111	65	110	97	135
Total	1,396	5,936	7,381	16,129	25,661	4,626	3,851	822	188	4,576	1,110	1,813	1,362	2,426	1,700

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Family and children	Liquor laws	Driving while intoxicated	Road and driving laws	Parking	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Disorderly conduct	Drunkenness	Vagrancy	Gambling	Suspicion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide	4	89	12	21	-------	12	77	74	41	25	3	6	73	1,072
Robbery	10	134	41	28	-------	57	209	270	284	45	11	20	259	4,720
Assault	77	401	156	56	-------	120	604	725	277	123	16	43	384	7,208
Burglary—breaking or entering	47	215	93	45	-------	95	345	558	424	61	20	38	626	9,875
Larceny—theft	91	416	192	84	-------	183	696	1,193	1,007	83	42	81	971	15,994
Auto theft	21	43	75	21	-------	54	94	180	114	19	2	11	227	3,030
Embezzlement and fraud	56	152	83	36	-------	47	130	376	310	44	18	35	272	4,838
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3	58	12	7	-------	18	32	32	27	13	1	8	46	728
Arson	1	12	2	-------	-------	4	6	15	4	1	-------	-------	7	130
Forgery and counterfeiting	15	56	34	15	-------	23	55	117	86	14	3	15	121	2,523
Rape	9	38	23	18	-------	34	71	72	41	17	1	11	94	1,187
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6	56	5	4	-------	4	121	91	169	6	6	12	43	1,544
Other sex offenses	16	52	32	11	-------	24	110	192	89	4	2	10	102	1,458
Narcotic drug laws	4	30	4	3	-------	3	91	57	104	16	1	3	53	1,762
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	10	74	20	14	-------	16	62	80	59	32	8	10	112	1,411
Offenses against family and children	139	48	40	15	-------	38	67	142	37	6	1	9	90	1,136
Liquor laws	10	680	30	15	-------	11	66	141	45	70	7	20	77	1,962
Driving while intoxicated	26	237	674	100	-------	76	126	834	102	21	8	26	150	3,700
Road and driving laws	5	48	50	60	-------	32	22	74	20	4	1	2	45	647
Parking violations	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	12	77	92	46	1	142	63	145	52	15	4	5	107	1,568
Disorderly conduct	40	216	148	45	-------	79	1,166	1,187	548	42	15	39	394	6,849
Drunkenness	187	798	1,003	159	-------	220	1,096	14,256	1,779	129	43	91	1,028	28,448
Vagrancy	81	370	198	47	1	92	817	2,598	3,897	96	60	81	1,303	17,628
Gambling	9	161	10	11	-------	24	39	60	63	244	5	12	44	1,192
Suspicion	86	518	196	99	-------	157	609	1,513	1,700	115	85	91	1,183	16,009
Not stated	34	74	48	7	-------	23	86	176	125	5	3	78	127	2,008
All other offenses	140	322	123	66	1	115	502	999	766	68	37	648	1,639	11,389
Total	1,139	5,375	3,396	1,033	3	1,703	7,362	26,159	12,170	1,318	403	1,405	9,578	150,021

TABLE 97.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times, male, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938*

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted														
	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Arson	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide	48	66	110	104	147	39	9	7	2	17	12	9	7	6	24
Robbery	43	662	248	734	886	279	87	29	4	101	43	13	21	57	84
Assault	159	332	1,080	666	1,030	144	93	48	9	85	72	44	65	73	173
Burglary—breaking or entering	69	488	376	2,917	2,235	454	117	89	13	207	59	16	45	76	108
Larceny—theft	125	569	592	2,089	4,969	557	365	125	23	504	108	60	70	242	174
Auto theft	10	137	83	485	738	462	62	15	7	82	21	8	9	13	32
Embezzlement and fraud	22	169	140	319	837	172	844	18	10	532	45	16	27	41	31
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	8	23	42	119	163	24	13	14	2	12	11	5	5	9	13
Arson	1	5	11	17	24	4		1	4	4	2		1		3
Forgery and counterfeiting	19	88	62	224	370	104	294	10	1	679	24	10	10	11	21
Rape	26	66	103	151	206	43	13	6	2	28	57	11	17	5	24
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4	13	24	36	55	15	11	4		9	3	30	1	5	10
Other sex offenses	5	49	66	110	180	28	20	6	7	36	35	17	174	10	16
Narcotic drug laws	10	49	44	105	235	16	14	7		26	8	15	11	688	6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	32	93	141	180	255	46	11	10	2	20	16	6	10	19	53
Offenses against family and children	5	24	95	78	144	22	31	7	3	45	11	7	18	2	8
Liquor laws	29	53	121	124	209	33	25	15	2	26	13	14	14	27	33
Driving while intoxicated	48	91	137	221	400	113	66	17	3	97	27	17	22	18	36
Road and driving laws	2	24	38	63	81	16	10	5	2	12	7	3	4	6	8
Parking violations			1		1										
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	20	44	93	166	271	74	29	11	2	26	20	7	7	8	26
Disorderly conduct	59	216	436	524	855	127	111	29	4	105	49	41	79	71	75
Drunkenness	146	456	1,041	1,279	2,588	313	365	66	23	412	102	80	188	174	181
Vagrancy	92	595	584	1,654	2,773	422	326	101	15	427	96	82	145	251	177
Gambling	16	44	72	71	136	17	28	4	3	33	9	11	8	31	21
Suspicion	175	818	709	1,988	3,033	598	511	90	28	591	129	111	137	246	175
Not stated	38	107	95	252	319	79	95	16	4	97	20	8	11	29	25
All other offenses	136	591	564	1,405	1,746	404	215	48	8	274	111	39	95	89	135
Total	1,347	5,872	7,108	16,081	24,886	4,605	3,765	798	183	4,487	1,110	680	1,201	2,207	1,672

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Family and children	Liquor laws	Driving while intoxicated	Road and driving laws	Parking	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Disorderly conduct	Drunkenness	Vagrancy	Gambling	Suspicion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide	4	85	12	21		12	68	72	39	25	3	6	70	1,024
Robbery	10	130	40	28		57	188	265	272	45	10	20	255	4,611
Assault	77	392	156	56		118	564	690	266	121	13	42	375	6,943
Burglary—breaking or entering	47	213	93	45		95	338	548	414	61	20	38	624	9,805
Larceny—theft	90	404	187	84		182	623	1,145	960	80	40	75	946	15,388
Auto theft	21	43	74	21		54	93	177	111	19	2	11	226	3,016
Embezzlement and fraud	56	150	82	36		47	126	366	307	44	18	34	271	4,760
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3	57	12	7		18	30	32	26	13	1	8	46	716
Arson	1	12	2			4	6	11	4	1			7	125
Forgery and counterfeiting	15	55	32	15		23	54	113	83	14	3	15	119	2,468
Rape	9	38	23	18		34	71	72	41	17	1	11	94	1,187
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3	32	3	2		1	27	28	31	5	2	1	18	373
Other sex offenses	16	49	31	11		23	95	166	76	4	2	10	93	1,335
Narcotic drug laws	4	29	4	3		3	69	49	62	15	1	3	47	1,523
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	10	71	20	14		16	60	78	57	31	8	10	112	1,381
Offenses against family and children	139	48	40	15		38	66	142	37	6	1	9	90	1,131
Liquor laws	10	608	29	15		11	54	135	42	59	7	17	74	1,799
Driving while intoxicated	26	234	664	99		76	122	817	91	21	8	25	150	3,646
Road and driving laws	5	48	48	60		32	22	73	19	4	1	2	43	638
Parking violations								2					1	5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	11	75	91	46	1	142	62	144	52	15	4	4	106	1,557
Disorderly conduct	39	205	147	44		78	1,038	1,103	507	40	14	37	379	6,412
Drunkenness	185	779	982	159		219	1,015	13,698	1,720	127	42	86	1,011	27,437
Vagrancy	81	360	196	47	1	90	763	2,515	3,754	96	59	76	1,290	17,068
Gambling	9	153	10	11		21	39	58	63	233	5	12	44	1,165
Suspicion	85	503	193	97		157	548	1,462	1,616	113	77	86	1,160	15,436
Not stated	34	68	46	7		23	80	171	118	5	3	68	123	1,941
All other offenses	137	314	122	66	1	114	484	978	752	66	36	566	1,613	11,109
Total	1,127	5,155	3,339	1,027	3	1,691	6,705	25,110	11,520	1,280	381	1,272	9,387	143,999

TABLE 98.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times, female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938*

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted														
	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Arson	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide	2	1	9	2	6					1		1	4		2
Robbery	1	2	4	1	19		2	1		2		21	6	2	
Assault	12	5	50	4	38		2			3		29	7	1	2
Burglary—breaking or entering			3	8	18			1	1	1		6	1		
Larceny—theft	4	12	22	11	224		8	4		11		60	10	15	2
Auto theft					2							1	1	1	
Embezzlement and fraud					24		20	1		8		1		2	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1				5			1				1			
Arson			1												
Forgery and counterfeiting					13	1	7			13		7		1	
Rape															
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8	17	34	6	98	6	9	3	2	8		524	30	55	1
Other sex offenses	1		3		8	1	1			2		26	9	4	
Narcotic drug laws		1		1	23	3	2			5		66	3	54	1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc			3	1	6		1	1	1			3		1	3
Offenses against family and children				1						1		2			
Liquor laws			15		13			2		1		15	4		2
Driving while intoxicated					2							3		2	
Road and driving laws					2							1			
Parking violations															
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws												1	1	1	
Disorderly conduct	3	1	35	2	36		1	1	1	4		38	14	10	3
Drunkenness	6	6	41	5	56	3	5	2		3		77	25	8	8
Vagrancy	2	8	17	4	48	3	8	3		6		104	17	25	2
Gambling		1	2									2		1	
Suspicion	4	7	22		107	3	15	2		13		106	13	24	2
Not stated			2	2	5		1					12	1	4	
All other offenses	5	3	10		22	1	4	2		7		26	15	8	
Total	49	64	273	48	775	21	86	24	5	89	0	1,133	161	219	28

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Family and children	Liquor laws	Driving while intoxicated	Road and driving laws	Parking	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Disorderly conduct	Drunkenness	Vagrancy	Gambling	Suspicion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide		4					9	2	2				3	48
Robbery		4	1				21	5	12		1		4	109
Assault		9				2	40	35	11	2	3	1	9	265
Burglary—breaking or entering		2					7	10	10				2	70
Larceny—theft	1	12	5			1	73	48	47	3	2	6	25	606
Auto theft			1				1	3	3				1	14
Embezzlement and fraud		2	1				4	10	3			1	1	78
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc		1					2		1					12
Arson								4						5
Forgery and counterfeiting		1	2				1	4	3				2	55
Rape														0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3	24	2	2		3	94	63	138	1	4	11	25	1,171
Other sex offenses		3	1			1	15	26	13				9	123
Narcotic drug laws		1					22	8	42	1			6	239
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc		3					2	2	2	1				30
Offenses against family and children							1							5
Liquor laws		72	1				12	6	3	11		3	3	163
Driving while intoxicated		3	10	1			4	17	11			1		54
Road and driving laws			2					1	1				2	9
Parking violations														0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1	2	1				1	1				1	1	11
Disorderly conduct	1	11	1	1		1	128	84	41	2	1	2	15	437
Drunkenness	2	19	21			1	81	558	59	2	1	5	17	1,011
Vagrancy		10	2			2	54	83	143		1	5	13	560
Gambling		8						2		11				27
Suspicion	1	15	3	2			61	51	84	2	8	5	23	573
Not stated		6	2				6	5	7			10	4	67
All other offenses	3	8	1			1	18	21	14	2	1	82	26	280
Total	12	220	57	6	0	12	657	1,049	650	38	22	133	191	6,022

TABLE 99.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938*

Offense charged	Number of records showing one or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	1,072	1,179	1,032	2,211
Robbery	4,720	6,851	4,586	11,437
Assault	7,208	8,221	7,841	16,062
Burglary—breaking or entering	9,875	15,666	8,925	24,591
Larceny—theft	15,994	26,031	19,755	45,786
Auto theft	3,030	4,305	2,314	6,619
Embezzlement and fraud	4,838	7,269	4,115	11,384
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	728	942	655	1,597
Arson	130	136	97	233
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,523	4,529	1,797	6,326
Rape	1,187	1,427	1,000	2,427
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,544	1,911	1,355	3,266
Other sex offenses	1,458	1,649	1,662	3,311
Narcotic drug laws	1,762	4,714	2,119	6,833
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,411	1,788	1,264	3,052
Offenses against family and children	1,136	1,048	946	1,994
Liquor laws	1,962	1,439	2,351	3,790
Driving while intoxicated	3,700	2,926	3,818	6,744
Road and driving laws	647	497	617	1,114
Parking violations	5	8	10	18
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1,568	1,482	1,588	3,070
Disorderly conduct	6,849	5,912	11,641	17,553
Drunkenness	28,448	16,089	63,234	79,323
Vagrancy	17,628	16,228	23,617	39,845
Gambling	1,192	1,320	1,082	2,402
Suspicion	16,009	19,410	19,084	38,494
Not stated	2,008	2,679	2,035	4,714
All other offenses	11,389	13,663	15,080	28,743
Total	150,021	169,319	203,620	372,939

Race.—Whites were represented by 411,679 of the records examined and Negroes by 120,863. The remaining races were represented as follows: Indian, 2,651; Chinese, 837; Japanese, 238; Mexican, 16,028; all others, 2,080.

The significance of the figures showing the number of Negroes arrested as compared with the number of whites can best be indicated in terms of the number of each in the general population of the country. Exclusive of those under 15 years of age, there were, according to the 1930 decennial census, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. Of each 100,000 Negroes, 1,503 were arrested and fingerprinted during 1938, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 571 and for foreign-born whites 209. Figures for individual types of violations may be found in the following tabulations. It should be observed in connection with the foregoing data that the figure for native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. Persons desiring to make a thorough study of the comparative amounts of crime committeed by native whites and foreign-born whites should employ available compilations showing the number of instances in which offenders are of foreign or mixed parentage.

TABLE 100.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938*

Offense charged	Race							
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	Total all races
Criminal homicide	3,733	2,529	27	8	4	162	44	6,507
Robbery	10,163	3,914	52	8	10	409	142	14,698
Assault	17,194	12,467	130	23	11	890	263	30,978
Burglary—breaking or entering	26,298	8,499	111	12	8	722	128	35,778
Larceny—theft	44,619	16,309	249	37	10	1,487	137	62,848
Auto theft	10,844	1,675	45	3	4	358	29	12,958
Embezzlement and fraud	16,388	2,253	72	7	6	462	38	19,226
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	2,814	896	7	6	5	65	17	3,810
Arson	793	138	5	1		4		941
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,269	714	41	4	4	109	21	8,162
Rape	4,704	1,305	24	16	2	219	63	6,333
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,664	1,724	24	3	1	143	8	6,567
Other sex offenses	6,598	1,036	21	8	6	178	41	7,888
Narcotic drug laws	2,553	779	17	444	6	291	74	4,164
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	3,301	2,541	12	13	3	166	89	6,125
Offenses against family and children	5,786	915	14	2		177	16	6,910
Liquor laws	4,287	3,829	28	7	5	86	5	8,247
Driving while intoxicated	18,438	1,481	185	2	19	1,012	32	21,169
Road and driving laws	2,971	989	21	3	6	145	15	4,150
Parking violations	12	5						17
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5,323	1,592	25	4	8	284	60	7,296
Disorderly conduct	17,781	6,724	139	18	9	858	91	25,620
Drunkenness	67,699	9,656	775	9	42	4,036	95	82,312
Vagrancy	40,535	9,912	199	36	16	1,726	267	52,691
Gambling	4,009	2,942	1	103	30	63	85	7,233
Suspicion	46,478	16,044	240	33	12	1,162	156	64,125
Not stated	6,328	1,425	34	6		186	23	8,002
All other offenses	30,097	8,570	153	21	11	628	141	39,621
Total	411,679	120,863	2,651	837	238	16,028	2,080	554,376

TABLE 101.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, male, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938*

Offense charged	Race							
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	Total all races
Criminal homicide	3,525	2,122	25	8	4	158	43	5,885
Robbery	9,838	3,667	47	8	10	408	142	14,120
Assault	16,684	10,544	125	23	11	878	263	28,528
Burglary—breaking or entering	25,963	8,306	110	12	8	713	128	35,240
Larceny—theft	42,195	14,365	233	37	10	1,424	135	58,399
Auto theft	10,691	1,641	45	3	4	355	29	12,768
Embezzlement and fraud	15,767	2,049	72	7	6	459	38	18,398
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	2,697	768	5	6	5	62	16	3,559
Arson	748	117	5	1		4		875
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,901	628	39	4	4	103	21	7,700
Rape	4,704	1,305	24	16	2	219	63	6,333
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,047	431	8	3	1	25	7	1,522
Other sex offenses	5,826	807	16	8	6	166	40	6,869
Narcotic drug laws	1,673	589	10	443	6	247	70	3,038
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	3,239	2,373	12	13	3	166	89	5,895
Offenses against family and children	5,665	881	14	2		176	16	6,754
Liquor laws	3,944	2,915	27	7	5	80	4	6,982
Driving while intoxicated	17,993	1,448	183	2	19	1,005	31	20,681
Road and driving laws	2,934	972	20	3	6	145	15	4,095
Parking violations	11	5						16
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5,250	1,557	22	4	8	283	60	7,184
Disorderly conduct	16,147	5,481	127	18	9	829	89	22,700
Drunkenness	64,584	8,576	728	9	42	3,972	90	78,001
Vagrancy	38,226	9,225	175	36	16	1,653	263	49,594
Gambling	3,910	2,646	1	103	30	62	85	6,837
Suspicion	43,346	14,646	223	33	12	1,122	155	59,537
Not stated	5,934	1,267	28	6		183	23	7,441
All other offenses	28,730	8,010	138	21	11	595	140	37,645
Total	388,172	107,341	2,462	836	238	15,492	2,055	516,596

TABLE 102.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938*

Offense charged	Race							
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	Total all races
Criminal homicide	208	407	2			4	1	622
Robbery	325	247	5			1		578
Assault	510	1,923	5			12		2,450
Burglary—breaking or entering	335	193	1			9		538
Larceny—theft	2,424	1,944	16			63	2	4,449
Auto theft	153	34				3		190
Embezzlement and fraud	621	204				3		828
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	117	128	2			3	1	251
Arson	45	21						66
Forgery and counterfeiting	368	86	2			6		462
Rape								0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,617	1,293	16			118	1	5,045
Other sex offenses	772	229	5			12	1	1,019
Narcotic drug laws	880	190	7	1		44	4	1,126
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	62	168						230
Offenses against family and children	121	34				1		156
Liquor laws	343	914	1			6	1	1,265
Driving while intoxicated	445	33	2			7	1	488
Road and driving laws	37	17	1					55
Parking violations	1							1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	73	35	3			1		112
Disorderly conduct	1,634	1,243	12			29	2	2,920
Drunkenness	3,115	1,080	47			64	5	4,311
Vagrancy	2,309	687	24			73	4	3,097
Gambling	99	296				1		396
Suspicion	3,132	1,398	17			40	1	4,588
Not stated	394	158	6			3		561
All other offenses	1,367	560	15			33	1	1,976
Total	23,507	13,522	189	1		536	25	37,780

TABLE 103.—*Number of arrests of Negroes and whites in proportion to the number of each in the general population of the country, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1938, rate per 100,000 of population*

[Excluding those under 15 years of age]

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Criminal homicide	4.9	3.8	31.5
Robbery	14.2	3.0	48.7
Assault	22.0	20.4	155.0
Burglary—breaking or entering	38.1	7.8	105.7
Larceny—theft	64.0	19.1	202.8
Auto theft	16.0	2.0	20.8
Embezzlement and fraud	21.2	7.8	28.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3.5	3.6	11.1
Arson	1.0	1.0	1.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	10.4	2.5	8.9
Rape	6.5	3.1	16.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6.7	1.4	21.4
Other sex offenses	8.6	6.0	12.9
Narcotic drug laws	3.7	1.1	9.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4.4	3.0	31.6
Offenses against family and children	8.0	4.4	11.4
Liquor laws	5.7	4.1	47.6
Driving while intoxicated	25.8	8.8	18.4
Road and driving laws	4.4	.9	12.3
Parking violations	[1]	[1]	.1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	7.6	2.4	19.8
Disorderly conduct	24.7	12.8	83.6
Drunkenness	90.0	36.1	120.1
Vagrancy	56.1	17.6	123.3
Gambling	4.7	3.7	36.6
Suspicion	66.8	15.4	199.5
Not stated	9.0	3.0	17.7
All other offenses	43.0	14.5	106.6
Total	570.9	209.2	1,503.1

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per 100,000.

At the end of December 1938 there were 9,783,887 fingerprint records and 11,134,113 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during 1938, more than 58 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 7,741 were identified through fingerprint records during 1938, and interested law enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives. As of December 31, 1938, there were 10,684 police departments, peace officers, and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

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